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ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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VOL. VI

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 18, 1920

No. 7

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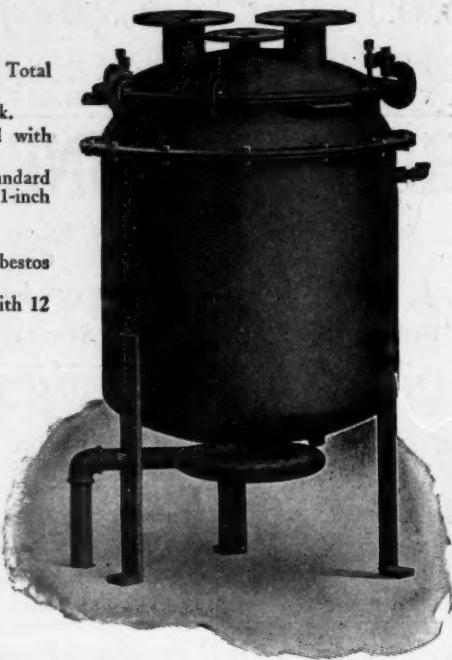
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Office
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Laboratory
Bush Terminal Bldg. No. 3
253 36th St., Brooklyn

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QUININE PRICES AND PROFITS

While the British Government has released control of quinine sulphate, licenses for export are still required. The alleged reason given by British officials is a diminishing stock of quinine in England, but shipments to the British Empire from Amsterdam and Batavia continue with great regularity, and there is no shortage in the British market. In this connection the British Board of Trade has made a report by a committee appointed under the Profiteering Act, in which the contracts of the Government with the Dutch manufacturers and the British Quinine Corporation are explained and Government prices stated, but no mention is made of profits realized by the Government and by the British Quinine Corporation.

The service which a fearless trade paper can render commercial interests is demonstrated by the investigation undertaken by the London "Chemist and Druggist," which obtained figures showing that the British War Office made a profit of £45,000 on the sale of its surplus stock of quinine to the British Quinine Corporation, and that the latter company found its newly acquired stock had increased in value immediately after it was bought by some £21,000 because the contract between the Dutch manufacturers and the Allied Governments expired just after the transaction took place, and the Kina Bureau in Amsterdam advanced the price materially. It is not surprising that quinine is high in many parts of the world which depend upon Britain for supplies. Many economists believe, however, that England will soon abandon control of exports in order to regulate exchange rates, and prices will feel the effect of more liberal shipments.

LABOR PLANS TO MAKE THE LAWS

The American Federation of Labor, led by Samuel Gompers, announces that candidates for Congress must pledge themselves to Union principles if they want the labor vote. In other words only labor is to be represented in Congress if Mr. Gompers has his way. While labor represents less than ten per cent of the working classes in the United States, all laws for all classes are to be made in accordance with Union labor's dictation. How would the chemist who joined the American Federation in the hope of bettering his financial condition view this attitude of the Union which in all probability would make laws restricting the earning capacity of industrial enterprises, and thus limit the power of the manufacturer to pay higher wages? Running chemical plants by Union rules and enacting laws that are for labor's interest only would soon so handicap production that capital would seek investment elsewhere, and the chemist as well as the manual laborer would be out of a job.

PROGRESS IN THE DYE INDUSTRY

Damning the American dye industry with faint praise is a characteristic piece of anti-tariff propaganda indulged in by importers and agents who were closely associated with German producers before the war. Here is a sample interview of this sort from H. A. Metz, which appears in the annual review number of the "Textile World Journal":

"We are no doubt making more or less progress in the way of bringing out additional colors from time to time, but nothing startling has been done. What we are making are the old line colors that can be produced without very elaborate installation. On the colors derived from anthracene, such as alizarines and vat colors, little progress has been made, although some have been produced in a small way but at very exorbitant prices. There is no doubt that in the future we will produce all the bulk colors in this country and no more will be imported regardless of the tariff, but on the so-called fast colors, much progress must still be made before we can even consider ourselves independent of the German plants."

Mr. Metz believes, taking his words at face value, that no dye tariff is necessary on bulk colors, but that in what he calls fast shades we shall be dependent on Germany for lo, these many years. In vivid contrast to this half sneer at the effort to establish the industry permanently in this country, and the remarkable progress made in four years toward the production of colors which had been in progress of development for 40 years in Germany, are the interviews with leading consumers of American dyes which appear in the same periodical. They cite facts which cannot be disputed, concerning the dyes now made in the United States, the improved methods developed, the competition with German manufacturers on colors which they said we could not make, and the price reductions, in spite of the slurring reference to dyes "produced in a small way, but at very exorbitant prices."

Oscar R. Flynn, head chemist of the Waldrich Bleachery, applies the acid test to the situation by criticising where criticism is just, but his opinion is given in such detail as to the colors now successfully made here, the production, quality and price, that his views are of more than general interest, and bear weight because of his extensive work as a dye manufacturer, as well as consumer.

Members of leading dye companies, Charles H. Stone of the Atlantic Dyestuff Co., Paul Nobbe, of American Aniline Products, Inc., W. H. Fieldhouse, of Aniline Dyes and Chemicals, Inc., and others contribute to this symposium in an important consuming trade journal, facts which are convincing, that the industry has made great progress and that the United States will become independent of Germany, in spite of Mr. Metz's predictions to the contrary.

TIME FOR CONSERVATISM

A certain amount of unwarranted pessimism has crept into the business situation in the last fortnight. What is needed is conservatism. It is seldom that extreme ideas are good or helpful in any respect, and when a decided boom is on, it is

common to believe there is no limit to the top; the same applies to periods where fundamental conditions point in the opposite direction.

The management and operation of manufacturing and merchandising requires at this time a greater scope of vision and advance planning than under any conditions that have ever existed, and while from present indications, it would appear that the first six months of the current year will be productive of good active demand at current price levels, there exists more or less anxiety as to the latter part of the year, and in this connection it would be unwise to lose sight of the prospective decrease in export trade, especially to European countries, which will undoubtedly decline in volume to a great extent.

Great stress is placed upon the importance of producing essentials within the shortest time possible, and to curb expenditures for luxuries. While it is possible that this wave of spending may be somewhat curtailed, the general public does not feel the necessity for self-denial which existed during the war, and it is quite likely that certain classes will continue to purchase on a liberal basis, supplying themselves with the luxuries of which they were deprived in less prosperous times.

Business is a pleasure no longer in the Metropolitan district. The railroads have embargoes on everything from acacia to xylol from all shipping points from New York to Bohokus. The elements make even the city delivery of a two ounce vial a Titan's task.

The shipping situation, serious and costly as it is, rises out of logical causes more or less beyond control. The elements are not amenable to reason, nor do they fit themselves to the convenience of man. But the tie-up of the New York streets is, despite plausible explanations, quite inexcusable. Snow storms as bad as that which the city experienced two weeks ago are not to be unexpected in New York's uncertain winter climate. The city administration ought to be prepared for such emergencies. In the past it has been prepared, and not in thirty years has traffic in the greatest city in the country been so paralyzed for so long a time.

The drug and chemical trades have suffered particularly, since their thoroughfares—Pearl, Front, Water, Gold, Cliff, West Broadway, and West Streets—have been in superlatively bad shape.

And, so, in drug and chemical circles Mayor Hylan has added to his reputation as narcotic traffic expert a reputation as an expert blocker of street traffic. It is curious, is it not, that an ex-motorman should be so expert in the technicalities of narcotic therapeutics and so ignorant of the first principles of street cleaning? If the inclement weather continues, we shall all join him most heartily in his wish that he was at Palm Beach.

The forty-fifth annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association will be held at the Hotel Gibson, Cincinnati, Ohio, during the week beginning Oct. 25, 1920. Details of hotel accommodations, rates and routes will be made at a later date by the committee having charge of these matters.

Dutch Monopoly in Quinine

New Agreement with Java Cinchona Planters Gives Manufacturers Control of Output Until 1924

(By Staff Correspondent of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 15.—The combination of cinchona growers in Java and the quinine manufacturers controls 90 per cent of the world's cinchona production. The first cinchona agreement, which was made five years ago between the growers in Java and the quinine manufacturers in Holland, England, Germany and Java, came to an end on the 15th of July, 1918. In its place a new agreement was made, which holds good till Dec. 31, 1923.

There are a few of the so-called "irregular" producers in Java, but they, too, are showing an inclination to join the combination, and if not now, they will certainly be forced to do so later. Although the fundamental idea of the new agreement remains the same as regards the growers, yet their position has undergone a considerable change for the better, inasmuch as the growers now share in fixing the prices of quinine.

Parties to the Contract

The cinchona growers in the Dutch East Indies made the new contract solely and exclusively with the Dutch quinine manufacturers, viz., the Amsterdam Quinine Works, the Bandoeng Quinine Works and the Netherlands Quinine Works at Maarssen, Holland. Both parties are represented by the Cinchona Office at Amsterdam, which enforces the agreement. This office, consisting of three representatives of the growers and three manufacturers, and presided over by a chairman of their own selection, has, in addition to its administrative business, also a commercial field of operation, as it controls prices. Of the net prices obtained for quinine, growers will receive three-fifths of the first 20 guilders, and half of what is made above that figure, while manufacturers will get the remainder. Payment of the purchase price is made by manufacturers at each delivery in Holland, according to a standard of 6 cents per unit (a unit being 1 per cent sulphate of quinine, and a half kilogram of bark), and the surplus is paid into the Quinine Office, to be divided later among those having a right to it.

Manufacturers are bound to take 751,000 kilograms of sulphate of quinine during the first year of the contract, extending from July 15, 1918, to Dec. 31, 1919, and 515,000 kilograms in each subsequent year. Purchasing of these manufactory barks takes place either in Holland or Java, in yearly consignments. The Cinchona Office is represented in Java by a delegation of three members.

Pharmaceutical Bark Auctions

Pharmaceutical barks are exempt from the agreement, except in this respect: They may only be sold by auction at Amsterdam, or privately in Java. Their price per unit of sulphate of quinine must be higher than contemporary prices of factory barks, being 50 to 85 per cent in relation to these.

The agreement, which contains more than 200 articles, further regulates in detail the reduction in price to be granted on delivery of bark in Java to the Bandoeng Quinine Works, or other friendly buyers; the authority of growers to ship "crudum" to Holland, satisfying requirements as to be determined, instead of cinchona bark; and all questions that may be raised at delivery, sampling and analyzing of barks, besides holding sev-

eral exceptional and transitional regulations for time of war.

Profits of Bandoeng Works

According to last year's report of the Bandoeng Quinine Works, recently published, the staff has been suffering more or less from influenza epidemic, but no other kind of sickness occurred. In spite of unusual calls being made upon the staff, a gigantic output was obtained during the years of war, though still insufficient for the world's needs. The factory has been worked to its full capacity, thus doubling the 1914 output. In 1918 the factory was enlarged, in order that the production might be equal to the great demand for quinine salts, and to prepare all barks that could not be shipped to Europe or America. The extensions were made in such a way that the ordinary work of the factory was not hindered.

A profit of 3,943,184.87 florins was made on the manufacture of quinine salts. Out of this the sum of 850,000 florins has been reserved; a sum of 286,379.90 florins was discharged; a sum of 1,306,960.13 florins was paid to the quinine manufacturers in Holland, and the manager's bonus amounted to 476,753.19 florins, after which a net profit of 925,221.48 florins remained for the shareholders. This enabled the extremely profitable enterprise to pay a dividend of 1,000 per cent for the year.

Java's Exports of Bark and Quinine

Cinchona bark and quinine exports from Java by private individuals for the months of January-September, inclusive, in 1918 and 1919 are given below:

	1918	1919
Cinchona Bark	Kilog.	Kilog.
Holland .....	.....	96,000
Great Britain	572,000	2,095,000
U. S. of America	1,001,000	1,407,000
Singapore .....	.....	.....
Japan	113,000	307,000
Other countries	107,000	258,000
Total	1,793,000	4,163,000
Quinine Salts		
Great Britain	41,113	130,984
Other destinations in Europe ..	5,000	161,434
U. S. of America	28,702	47,315
British India	43,514	37,191
Singapore	22,703	3,637
China	8,621	6,465
Philippines	2,319	7,014
Japan	18,875	11,769
Australia	2,786	9,393
Other countries	8,018	20,688
Total	181,651	435,890

Soon after the British Quinine Corporation bought from the British War Office the surplus stock of quinine on hand, the Dutch quinine makers' contract with the Allied Governments expired, and the King's Bureau in Amsterdam, Holland, advanced the price to 3s 5d. The British Quinine Corporation's stock thus increased in value £21,000. The British Government is said to have made a profit of £45,000 on the sale to the British Quinine Corporation.

NATIONAL ANILINE REDUCES ITS BOARD OF DIRECTORS FROM SIXTEEN TO TWELVE

Orlando F. Weber Elected President, Chairman of the Board and Chairman of the Executive Committee—J. W. Newlean, of American Railway Express Co., Becomes a Vice-President—Dividend Declared on Preferred Stock

The National Aniline and Chemical Co., Inc., has reduced the number of directors from sixteen to twelve, and the board has appointed Orlando F. Weber as president, chairman of the board and chairman of the Executive Committee. The former directors who were not re-elected are I. Frank Stone, Robert Alfred Shaw and Eugene Meyer, Jr. The vice-presidents for 1920 are Dr. W. G. Beckers, J. W. Newlean, a new officer in the company, who has been identified with the American Railway Express Co.

The changes from last year's official list are the following: O. F. Weber succeeds Henry Wigglesworth as chairman of the Executive Committee; William H. West is acting treasurer in place of Henry I. Moody; H. F. Atherton succeeds William T. Miller as secretary; R. V. Mahon takes the place of Walter E. Rowley as assistant secretary.

The annual meeting of stockholders was held on Monday, Feb. 16, when the following Board of Directors was chosen: Orlando F. Weber, H. H. S. Handy, W. N. McIlravy, Dr. W. G. Beckers, Dr. L. C. Jones, C. S. Lutkins, Henry Wigglesworth, W. J. Matheson, T. M. Rianhard, Dr. R. C. Taggesell, F. M. Peters.

The following is the full list of officers appointed by the Board of Directors:

President, chairman of the board and chairman of the Executive Committee—O. F. Weber.

Vice-presidents, Dr. W. G. Beckers, J. W. Newlean.

Acting treasurer, Wm. H. West.

Secretary, H. F. Atherton.

Assistant treasurers, H. S. Trott, T. S. Baines.

Assistant secretary, R. V. Mahon.

A quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent for the period ending March 31, 1920, was declared on the preferred stock, payable April 1, 1920, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on March 15, 1920.

HERCULES POWDER RECEIPTS DECLINE

Gross receipts of the Hercules Powder Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1919, fell off sharply, the annual report shows, amounting to only \$20,539,736 compared with \$45,556,052 in 1918.

After expenses, depreciation taxes, etc., net earnings were \$1,579,794, equivalent, after the payment of \$374,500 in preferred dividends, to \$16.85 a share \$100 par, earned on the \$7,150,000 common stock, which compares with \$2,315,603 or \$27.15 a share in the preceding year. Surplus was \$1,205,294, a decline of \$735,809 from the year before.

The first official forecast of India's 1919-20 indigo crop, which, Consul General James A. Smith, of Calcutta, reports is based upon reports received from six Provinces which contain practically the whole area under indigo in British India, places the area sown at 208,100 acres, or 26 per cent below the estimate for the corresponding period of 1918-19. As compared with the final estimate of that year (300,700 acres) the present acreage shows a decrease of 31 per cent. The total yield of dye is estimated at 27,300 cwt. (hundredweight is equal to 112 lbs.), as against 32,100 cwt. the first estimate for 1918-19. As compared with the final figure for that year (44,100 cwt.), the present forecast shows a decrease of 38 per cent.

PLAN TO SAVE CHEMICAL WASTES

The American Chemical Society announces that a company which produces ammonia by the fixation of nitrogen from the air will exchange its unused substances for materials rejected in the manufacture of soda. By the Haber process, a German method, the patents on which were taken over by the Chemical Foundation, Inc., ammonia can be obtained on a large scale from atmospheric nitrogen. The chief item of expense in this process is the cost of obtaining and purifying the hydrogen needed to bring about the necessary reactions, as a large bulk of material must be handled to get it. Thus, eleven tons of carbonic acid gas or carbon dioxide, such as is used in the charging of soda water fountains, are obtained for every ton of pure hydrogen. This carbon dioxide was permitted to escape into the air.

On the other hand, the manufacturers of soda and its compounds need carbon dioxide in vast quantities. They have been burning up hundreds of carloads of coal and limestone to get that which the corporations making ammonia by the fixation of nitrogen were sending adrift upon the winds. Under the new agreements, the soda manufacturers take over the carbon dioxide from the ammonia plants.

In the manufacture of soda, much lime or calcium oxide and chlorine were required. There has always been a great waste of the calcium chloride which is left as a residue. This sludge, as it is called, has been puzzling the chemical economists for years. Under the new arrangement, sludge will not be produced. Instead, the plants engaged in nitrogen and ammonia operations will be getting ammonia in a form suitable for direct application to the soil as a fertilizer, for the ammonium chloride obtained under the new methods is a valuable and highly concentrated nitrogen product. It is considered as good as the ammonium sulphate obtained by the treating of ammonia with sulphuric acid.

SHORTAGE OF LINSEED OIL

Edward I. Cornish, president of the National Lead Co., told the International Association of Master Painters that the country's supply of linseed oil was about 50 per cent less than normal.

"The usual output of flax for the United States and Canada," said Mr. Cornish, "is 25 million bushels annually. This normally constitutes about one-half of our consumption, the remaining half being imported, mostly from Argentina."

He then pointed out that owing to the exchange situation flaxseed is no longer being imported from Argentina, but is being shipped from that country direct to Europe. There it is crushed and the oilcake consumed in the European market. Part of the oil is then available for the American buyer, said he, but only in limited quantity and at a very high price.

"In the face of this unsatisfactory supply situation we are probably facing the greatest demand for paints in the history of the trade," said Mr. Cornish. He expressed the opinion that no substantial price recessions, or increased supplies, could be expected in the near future, owing largely to the exchange situation.

It is reported that the first shipment of vat dyes for the United States, under the armistice agreement, has arrived at Rotterdam, and the Textile Alliance, of New York, will probably issue a statement soon as to the ship which will bring the consignment to this city, time of sailing, quantities of dyes aboard, etc. Definite information is now awaited from its representatives abroad.

Business Briefies

Arthur Stallman is seriously ill with pneumonia at his home.

One hundred and fifteen flasks of quicksilver have arrived from Genoa on the steamer Duca d'Aosta.

The iodine works in Chile, controlled by the Iodine Syndicate of London, has an annual output of 400,000 pounds.

Harry A. Curtis, professor of organic chemistry at Northwestern University, Chicago, has resigned to accept a position with the International Coal By-Products Co. of New Jersey.

Lanman & Kemp, New York, manufacturers of toilet waters, have purchased the three-story building at 284 and 286 Front street. The firm will add four stories to the building. The lot is 85x80 feet.

The Nutley Color Company, Nutley, N. J., has filed notice of organization to operate at 664 Franklin avenue, for the production of colors, chemicals and allied specialties. Louis G. Patelle heads the company.

Mitchell Coffin, son of I. Sherwood Coffin, of the firm of Coffin, Redington & Co., died suddenly of pneumonia on Feb. 6 at Niagara Falls. The funeral was held from 39 Remsen street, Brooklyn, on Feb. 10.

A Richmond, Va., despatch said a new mercantile corporation was being formed by George J. Whelan and James B. Duke which would include the Montgomery Ward Co., The United Candy Co. and the Marler-Dalton-Gilmer Co.

Members of the National Drug Trade Conference met the War Trade Board in Washington last week to discuss the advisability of exercising the option to take German chemicals under the allocation agreement made when the armistice was signed. The question will be submitted to the manufacturers.

The C. F. Sauer Co., importers and manufacturers of flavoring extracts and drugs, Richmond, Va., recently celebrated the thirty-second anniversary of their founding by admitting to full participation in the business C. F. Sauer, Jr., son of the founder, who on that occasion broke ground for a factory addition, which will double the capacity of the plant.

George W. Lattimer, of the Kauffman-Lattimer Co., Columbus, Ohio, importers and wholesale druggists, died on Feb. 13, at the age of sixty-four years. He was formerly secretary and treasurer of the Hocking Valley Mine Co. and in 1882 formed the firm of Kauffman, Lattimer & Rising. Mr. Lattimer was a member of the Board of Control of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association in 1901. He was elected vice-president in 1909 and president in 1913.

William J. Redfield, formerly Secretary of Commerce, has been elected president of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce. Other officers are: S. R. Bertron, of Bertron, Griscom & Co., 40 Wall street, who remains chairman of the board of directors; Peter S. Duryea, vice-president of the Mercantile Trust Co. who has been elected director and also treasurer of the organization; Samuel McRoberts, of the Foundation Co., and John Bolinger, vice-president of the National Shawmut Bank, vice presidents; E. C. Porter, executive secretary, and H. A. Barnaud, assistant secretary.

LONGWORTH BILL WITH DYE IMPORT CONTROL NOW BEFORE THE SENATE

Recommendations of Finance Committee Place Enforcement of Embargo Plan in Hands of Tariff Commission—System Is Similar to Embargo in Force During War With Germany—Tariff Rates the Same as Those in Act of Sept. 8, 1916

(*Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Washington, Feb. 16.—Senator James E. Watson, of Indiana, reported the Longworth bill to the Senate, as approved by the Senate Finance Committee, with the revised embargo plan drafted on the lines of the embargo in force during the war. The system will be administered by the Tariff Commission. The recommendations of the Senate Finance Committee are as follows:

"Your committee recommends that the section of the House bill providing for the issuance of licenses to persons desiring to import foreign dyes for domestic consumption be stricken out, because we are opposed to a license system in the United States and do not desire to see the Government take the initial step in entering upon such a system," said Senator Watson in the report. "The reasons for this are as numerous as they are obvious, and we do not deem it necessary to enter upon any extended argument as to the merit of our contention.

"Your committee further recommends that instead of the license system provided for in the House bill, there shall be established an embargo on the admission of dyes to this country, to be administered by the Tariff Commission in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Commission may adopt within the limitations imposed by this act.

"Without going into the details of the operation of this system, your committee believes it will at once protect the manufacture of all those dyes and intermediates that are now being produced in the United States, will enable those who desire to manufacture those dyes and intermediates that are not now being produced in the United States to embark with confidence upon their production, will enable all dye users in the country to obtain on reasonable terms as to quantity, price and delivery all dyes needed for their purpose, whether produced here or abroad, and will within the time limit fixed by the bill establish a complete dye industry in this country that will fully meet the demands of the American consumer and permanently establish this great industry on an enduring basis.

"Your committee believes that, inasmuch, as this bill provides for a system of embargoes that will protect the manufacturers of dyes in such imports alone—those provided by the existing law—therefore recommends that the rates in the House bill shall be amended by the insertion of those provided by the law approved on Sept. 8, 1916.

"Your committee believes that some important duties are necessary in order to protect those domestic manufacturers who desire to enter upon the production of those dyes and intermediates that are not now being made in the United States, and, therefore, by a majority vote recommends that the existing rates be retained. We, therefore, recommend the passage of the bill with these amendments."

Summarizing the provisions of the bill as amended, Senator Wilson said:

"Section 504 provides that for three years after the approval of this act no dye or intermediate shall be admitted to entry into the United States, or any of its possessions, unless the Tariff Commission shall determine that such article or a satisfactory substitute

therefor is not obtainable in the United States or any of its possessions on reasonable terms as to quality, price and delivery, and, furthermore, that such article is required for use by an actual consumer.

"Section 505 defines the term 'reasonable quality,' Section 506 defines the expression 'reasonable terms as to price,' and Section 507 defines 'reasonable terms as to delivery,' as used in Section 504.

"Section 508 provides that the Tariff Commission may make all rules and regulations necessary and proper for the accomplishment of the purposes of this act, provided that no article enumerated in either group 2 or group 3 of Section 500 of the act shall be admitted to entry into the United States or any of its possessions in any case where the Tariff Commission shall determine that the actual consumer for whose use such article is intended has received or may obtain a six months' supply of the article he seeks to import.

"Section 508 further provides that no article enumerated in either of the above groups which may be useful both as a substitute for a domestic article and at the same time suitable for use for some other purpose for which the domestic article is not adapted shall be admitted to entry unless the Tariff Commission shall determine that such article is imported for such other purpose.

"Section 509 provides that the Tariff Commission shall have exclusive jurisdiction of the distribution among the consumers in the United States of any of the articles which may be available under the treaty of peace with Germany.

"Section 510 provides that notwithstanding the prior termination of the present war, the provisions of the importation into the United States of dyes or intermediates are continued for a period of 90 days beginning with the date of taking effect of this act.

"Sections 511 and 512 confer upon the Tariff Commission other powers deemed essential for the successful execution of this act, while Sections 513 and 514 fix penalties for the violation of any of its provisions.

"Section 518 declares it to be the intent of Congress in enacting this act to build up, develop and protect the dyestuffs manufacturing industry in the United States and also thereby practically lays the injunction upon the Tariff Commission to so construe and effectuate such intent."

"Now that the war is over and the dye industry of Germany seeks a market for its products here, the producers in the United States will have many serious difficulties to meet if proper protection is not given them," continued Senator Watson. "If legislation is not enacted to protect and encourage the dye industry in this country, Germany will do as she did before the great war. She will have her factories produce more than they can sell at home, and the surplus will be exported to this country and sold at a price which home producers cannot meet. And the result will be that Germany will destroy the domestic manufacture and secure a monopoly of the dye industry, as she did prior to the war."

GRASSELLI CO. BUYS ON LONG ISLAND

The Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland, has purchased a tract of 120,000 square feet in the block bounded by Morgan, Meserole, Montrose avenues and English Kills, a tributary of Newton Creek, Long Island City.

The site was sold for the Rockland and Rockport Lime Company and involved over \$170,000 cash. The property has a siding on the Long Island Railroad and was chosen after an exhaustive examination of other waterfront properties in New York Harbor, because of the improvements now contemplated in the dredging and widening of Newtown Creek.

Trade Notes and Personals

Notice has been filed with the Secretary of State by the British-American Chemical Co., 140 Market street, Paterson, N. J., of an increase in its capitalization from \$2,250,000 to \$2,750,000.

An appropriation of \$100,000 for immediate salary bonuses to all members of the instructing staff at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been made by the corporation. The bonuses, it was said, will cover the period from March to October and have no connection with any permanent salary increases that may be made later.

The fourth of the annual trade exhibitions begun in 1917 in Basle, Switzerland, will be held this year from April 15 to 29. Last year the exhibition brought forth 1,377 exhibitors, 45,000 buyers and reached a money turnover of 50,000,000 francs. The exhibition is strictly Swiss in character and is designed to promote the sale of Swiss products at home and for export.

R. W. Henderson, of Talladega, Ala., president of the Planters' Chemical and Oil Company, died Wednesday, Feb. 11, in New Orleans. Death followed a serious operation. The Planters' Chemical and Oil Company operates number of plants in various Southern States, and Mr. Henderson has been president of the organization for years.

The Council of National Defense announces the publication of a volume on "Readjustment and Reconstruction Activities in the States." It is one of a series of reconstruction and readjustment reports compiled by the Council's research staff, which is now closing this field of work and addressing itself solely to peacetime national defense research as laid down by the act creating the Council.

Tin for shipment was quoted at 60 cents in the New York market. The latest cables showed a decline of £1 5s for spot and £1 for standard futures, at £391 15s for the former and £392 10s for the latter. Straits on the same date were quoted at £395 for spot and £395 for shipment from the Far East. The figures showed a decline of 10s for the spot position and an advance of 10s for the shipment price.

The Chemical Warfare Service offers for sale chloropicrin and titanium tetrachloride, and the Director of Chemical Warfare Service has declared as surplus fifty tons of each. The chloropicrin will be sold at 60c per pound and the titanium tetrachloride at 25c per pound. The Bureau has no containers for the shipment of the chloropicrin by public carriers, but will furnish drums suitable for shipment by motor truck or other conveyance overland. Titanium tetrachloride can be shipped by public carriers. The chloropicrin and titanium tetrachloride are released for experimental purposes only.

Dr. G. T. Bruckman, a chemist retained by the city of New York, testified at the hearing before Dr. Hermann M. Briggs, State Commissioner of Health, at the Academy of Medicine last week that he estimated that ten gallons of sulphuric acid fell in 53,790 gallons of rain water in the Riverside Drive district of New York. He asked for permission to make a more detailed inspection of the General Chemical Co.'s plant in New Jersey. Harold Otis, attorney for the General Chemical Company, told Health Commissioner Briggs that he would request permission from the officials of the company for an inspection. The hearing was adjourned until Feb. 28.

NITRATE INVESTIGATION IN PROGRESS

(*Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—Hearings before the House Committee on War Expenditures concerning the conditions at the Mussel Shoals nitrate plant were continued during the week, with William S. Myers, of the Chilean Nitrate Committee in the United States, Henry Wigglesworth, of the General Chemical Co., New York, and J. C. Stiles, former captain in the Ordnance Department, on the stand. Mr. Myers testified that during the war the du Pont plants were the ultimate destination of the nitrate imports from Chile. In 1918 about 1,800,000 tons were brought to the United States, compared with 550,000 annually before the war.

Mr. Wigglesworth said the General Chemical Co. was not responsible for the operation of the nitrate plant at Mussel Shoals. General Crozier had requested the company to grant the Government the right to use the General Chemical Co.'s process, but later decided not to rely on that process alone. He said it would be a detriment to private interests if the Government went into the production of ammonium sulphate at Mussel Shoals. He said Chilean nitrates had controlled the price of sulphate of ammonia.

Captain Stiles told of general conditions at the nitrate plant.

Mr. Myers took the opportunity during the hearing to deny that there was more than four or five months' supply of Chilean nitrate stored in Chile. He estimated the amount at 400,000 to 500,000 tons.

THE NAUGATUCK CHEMICAL CO'S LOSS

It is estimated that the loss caused by the explosion in the nitrobenzol building at the plant of the Naugatuck Chemical Co., Naugatuck, Conn., will reach \$100,000. The cause of the fire has not been decided. There were seven nitrobenzol chambers in the building, a wooden structure, 100 feet high and 50 feet in surface dimensions, but an officer of the company says there was no acid in the building and that the explosion could not have been caused by acid. The company manufactures mineral acids and heavy chemicals and has several buildings. There was no one in building No. 7 at the time, and none of the twenty-five employees at work in other buildings nearby were injured. The explosion was felt in New Haven.

'FRISCO GETS NEW JOBBING HOUSE

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 10.—The firm of J. S. O'Callaghan & Son has been formed by J. S. O'Callaghan and J. B. O'Callaghan, and a wholesale drug specialty business has been launched at 30 Beale Street. They are acting as distributors in the Pacific Coast territory for a number of lines, including Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Capsules, E. Fougera & Co., Inc., Smith, Kline & French Co.'s Aspirin, Ricksecker's Perfumes and other well-known pharmaceutical preparations. J. S. O'Callaghan is grand president of the American Registered Pharmacists. His son until recently was with the Kolynos Co.

The offices of the Mathieson Alkali Works, now at Providence, R. I., will be moved to New York on March 1 and will be located at 25 West Forty-third street. E. M. Allen has been elected president to succeed E. E. Arnold, resigned. F. B. Richards is treasurer.

The Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co., Tremont Terrace, Irvington, Newark, N. J., has filed notice with the Secretary of State of an increase in its capitalization from \$125,000 to \$2,000,000.

CAUTION CHECKS BUSINESS IN EAST

Foreign Exchange Situation Serves as Warning to Manufacturers Against Heavy Commitments—West and South Not Yet Ready to Slow Down—Fall in Prices Expected and Dealers Cautious About Over-Stocking

The severe storms and the uncertainty over the foreign trade outlook, due to the nervousness of the foreign exchange market, have caused a general slowing down in many lines of commercial endeavor, according to the weekly trade reports. Commenting on the situation, "Dun's Review" says:

"The severe storms in the East and elsewhere have caused great inconvenience and considerable loss to commercial interests, and have been an important factor in the recent slowing down of business in various quarters. That financial movements have also had something more than a sentimental influence in mercantile and industrial channels, there is accumulating evidence, and a condition is developing where sellers no longer dominate the markets, and buyers nearly everywhere compete sharply for available supplies of raw materials and manufactured products."

"Although demands in some important lines, as in iron and steel, disclose little, if any, abatement, yet in numerous instances a policy of waiting has made its reappearance, and an undercurrent of caution is plainly discernible even in those branches where activities are unabated. More than any other single element, the expectation that foreign exchange conditions will ultimately force a widespread lowering of commodity prices in this country explains the present disposition in many directions to limit engagements to well-defined requirements, and the tendency among not a few dealers is to avoid overstocking with high-priced merchandise."

"Bradstreet's" says, in part: "Cautionary signals displayed last week by the foreign exchange, money, securities, grain and provision markets, later joined by the big primary lines of textiles, particularly cotton and woolen goods, are still in evidence and the area of country reporting conservatism more manifest has widened somewhat. This is most perceptible in the large centers of the East and Central West, in the former aided appreciably by the disturbance to shipping and forwarding caused by after-effects of the big storm of last week and by the still prevailing influenza epidemic, and in the West by tighter money and the fears of a possible countrywide tieup of traffic if the predicted strike of railway employees (maintenance of way and shop workers) should occur. The quieting down is still little in evidence in the big consuming districts of the West and South, and is not unanimous even in the East and Central West."

EXPANSION IN BANK CLEARINGS

With only five business days included in the compilation, this week's statement of bank clearings not unnaturally discloses reduction from last week's showing, but the \$6,359,966,298 reported to "Dun's Review" by twenty leading centers exceeds the \$5,033,515,529 of the five-day period last year by 26.4 per cent, and is 42.6 per cent larger than the \$4,459,090,943 of 1918. At New York City, this week's clearings of \$3,927,304,221 surpass last year's by 31.4 per cent, and are 49.0 per cent greater than those of two years ago, while the \$2,432,662,077 recorded at the nineteen centers outside the metropolis shows gains of 18.9 and 33.5 per cent, respectively. Almost without exception, expansion appears in every instance in comparison with the figures of the two immediately preceding years, Louisville continuing the only city of importance at which any decline is witnessed.

News of the Courts

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. have sued the Waugh Chemical Corporation for \$8,664 in the Supreme Court, New York, for merchandise delivered.

The Fiberloid Corporation is suing Van Ness Richards and F. M. Richards, in the Supreme Court, New York, for \$253,000, on two contracts for Japanese refined camphor.

Kegman H. Eurenjy is suing the Marden Orth & Hastings Corporation for \$67,200 for alleged failure to deliver 400 tons of paraffine wax. The case is brought in the Supreme Court, New York.

Innes, Speiden & Co. have applied for a receiver for the Raritan Chemical Co. through their attorneys, Rosenberg and Brother. They recently obtained a judgment against the company, which remains unsatisfied.

The suit of Musher & Co. against the Insurance Company of North America in the Supreme Court, New York, involves the appointment of a commission to take the testimony of the captains of eight ships that were lost during the war with cargoes of olive oil.

The Saxe Chemical Co. obtained a verdict for \$4,351 against the Metals Disintegrating Co., 62 Broadway, New York, in a suit brought in the Supreme Court by David L. Podell. The complaint alleged that the plaintiff contracted with the Metals Disintegrating Co. for zinc dust, which was not delivered, and the Saxe Chemical Co. was obliged to go into the open market and buy at an advance price. The defendant's attorneys, Barker, Donohue, Anderson and Wylie, filed an answer to the effect that the contract depended upon the ability of the company to obtain new machinery; that the company made every effort to do so, but could not obtain delivery within the time of the contract.

LEGION OF HONOR FOR S. W. FAIRCHILD

A luncheon in honor of Samuel W. Fairchild, of Fairchild Bros. & Foster, 76 Laight street, New York, and formerly president of the New York College of Pharmacy for four consecutive terms, was given on Friday, Feb. 13, at the Hotel Plaza by Maurice Casenave, minister plenipotentiary and director general of French Services in the United States. During the luncheon, Mr. Casenave conferred on Mr. Fairchild the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor recently received from the French Government.

KATZENBACH & BULLOCK CO'S NEW OFFICE

The Katzenbach & Bullock Co., importers, exporters and manufacturers of chemicals and colors, have opened offices at 119 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, which are in charge of R. M. Smith. Customers in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Southern New Jersey will be looked after by the Philadelphia branch. Mr. Smith has long covered this territory and is well known in the trades using Katzenbach & Bullock products.

While an easier tendency continues to be a well-defined feature in the cash markets for the principal commodities, yet downward movements of prices are strongly resisted, and recessions, except in a relatively few instances, are moderate. There were 43 declines this week, however, in the wholesale quotations received by "Dun's Review," as compared with 30 advances.

Patents

Copies of patents may be obtained as follows: United States, 5 cents each; send to United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C.; French, one franc; send to M. M. Belin et Cie, 56 Rue des Frances-Bourgeois, Paris, for patents of the years 1902-1907, and to L'Imprimerie Nationale, 88 Rue Vieille du Temple, Paris, for patents of later date German, one mark; send to Patent Office, Berlin. British, eight pence; send to Patent Office, London. Postage must be sent for British patents. Stamps are not accepted in payment for U. S. patents. In ordering patents, the number, name of patentee and subject of invention must be stated.

Granted Jan. 20, 1920

- 1,328,258—Emile A. Barbet, Paris, France, assignor to E. Barbet & Fils & Cie. Process for the continuous production of ether.
- 1,328,280—Charles Hammer, Queens, N. Y., assignor to American Metal Cap Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. Bottle closure.
- 1,328,299—John H. Ryan, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Duncan R. Seaman. Process of grinding calcium carbonate and products thereof.
- 1,328,342—William A. Sloss, Toledo, Ohio. Production of ammonium sulphate.
- 1,328,426—George B. Burnham, Berkeley, Cal. Process of obtaining potassium salts from liquids containing the same.
- 1,328,417—George B. Burnham, Berkeley, Cal. Process of obtaining potassium salts from saline waters.
- 1,328,418—George B. Burnham, Berkeley, Cal. Process of recovering potassium sodium sulphate and other potassium salts from saline waters.
- 1,328,455—Levi M. Rosenthal, New York, N. Y., assignor to Samuel Rosenthal. Bottle-cap.
- 1,323,575—Axel R. Lindblad, Stockholm, Sweden. Method for synthetic production of cyanides and nitrides.
- 1,328,614—George B. Burnham, Borosolvay, Cal. Process of recovering borax from saline waters.
- 1,328,064—Julian Segure, New York, N. Y. Solder for aluminum.

Granted Jan. 27, 1920

- 1,328,845—Samuel W. Osgood, Chicago, Ill., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Nettie C. Kenne. Process for producing flake graphite.
- 1,328,938—Roger Williams, Providence, R. I., assignor to Nitrogen Products Company. Process of producing alkali-metal ferricyanids and the like.
- 1,329,072—Wallace S. Chase, Lakewood, Ohio, assignor, by mesne assignments, to National Carbon Company, Inc. Process of obtaining calcium-fluorid precipitate.
- 1,329,148—Nathan Sulzberger, New York, N. Y. Iodin dusting powder and process for making same.
- 1,329,158—Bjarne Bakke, Christiania, Norway, assignor to Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kvaestofaktieselskab. Treatment of liquids to effect crystallization therefrom while the liquid is kept in motion.
- 1,329,211—Walter O. Snelling and William R. Lams, Allentown, Pa., assignors, by mesne assignments, to Trojan Powder Company, New York, N. Y.
- 1,329,212—Walter O. Snelling and William R. Lams, Allentown, Pa., assignors, to Trojan Powder Company. Method of manufacturing nitro-starch explosives.
- 1,329,272—Elrathan K. Nelson, Takoma Park, Md. Vanillyl acyl amid, and production thereof.
- 1,329,273—William H. Ross, Washington, D. C. Process for the removal of hydro-fluoric acid from phosphoric acid.
- 1,329,323—Carleton Ellis, Montclair, N. J. Process of making catalytic material.

Granted Feb. 3, 1920

- 1,329,253—George R. Anchors, Landing, N. J. Chemical process for making nitrocbohydrates.
- 1,329,359—Harry W. Charlton, New York, N. Y., assignor to American Potash Corporation. Process of producing combined potassium from greensand.
- 1,329,397—Harold C. Greenwood, Putney, London, England. Synthetic production of ammonia.
- 1,329,472—Hugo Oberste, and Ormand Woffard. Hartman, Ark. Measuring funnel.
- 1,329,583—Jasper E. Crane, Newark, N. J., assignor to The Arlington Company, Arlington, N. J. Process of gelatinizing and product thereof.
- 1,329,599—Sherburne B. Herning, Rhinelander, Wis., assignor to the United States of America. Glue and process for manufacturing the same.
- 1,329,652—John C. Clancy, Freeport, N. Y., assignor to The Nitrogen Corporation, Providence, R. I. Process of producing cyanogen compounds.
- 1,329,721—William D. Mount, Saltville, Va., assignor to Nitrogen Products Company, Providence, R. I. Cyanid-producing apparatus.
- 1,329,722—William D. Mount, Saltville, Va., assignor to Nitrogen Products Company, Providence, R. I. Process of producing cyanid.
- 1,329,825—Linn Bradley, East Orange, N. J., assignor to Research Corporation, New York, N. Y. Method and apparatus for electrical treatment of gases.
- 1,329,837—Jacob Hook, Reno, Nevada. Dental floss tape lip protector.
- 1,329,845—William J. Overbeck, Cincinnati, Ohio. Process for the reduction of hydrogenated oil.

EARNINGS OF PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

Parke, Davis & Co's report for 1919 gives the year's net profits after making allowances for decline in foreign exchange, for depreciation and for Federal excess profit and income taxes, as \$4,293,591.04, which compares with \$2,956,339.45 in 1918.

The company's balance sheet enumerates assets on Dec. 31, amounting to \$18,559,682.57, an increase from \$16,615,171.46 at the end of the preceding year. Current assets were \$18,911,826.74, comparing with \$17,132,988.14 at the end of 1918, and current liabilities were \$3,966,212.80 against \$4,249,417.49 a year ago. Net working capital at the end of 1919 amounted to \$14,945,614.94, comparing with \$12,883,570.65 at the close of 1918. Investment in real estate, building equipment, etc., totaled \$3,614,068.63, after various allowances for depreciation and reserves, comparing with \$3,727,600.81 at the end of 1918.

Among current assets, cash on hand and in banks is given as \$3,444,905.65, investment in certificates of indebtedness, war bonds, etc., \$1,253,786.88, and inventories of merchandise and material \$9,212,774.85. A year ago cash amounted to \$2,386,106.97. Investments were \$2,558,005.69, and inventories were appraised at \$7,484,744.06.

AMERICAN DRUGGISTS SYNDICATE PROFITS

The report of the American Druggists Syndicate and subsidiary companies in the year ended Dec. 31, 1919, shows profits of \$82,767 and a net profit and loss surplus of \$424,211.

C. H. Goddard, president, in explaining the small surplus said it was attributable to the fact that, in spite of the continuous and consistent rise in the price of drugs and chemicals throughout 1918, the company gave its customers the benefit of its buying power and did not raise prices until 1920. The management felt that this would aid in the transition from a war time to a peace basis and considered the good will of its customers preferable to immediately high or possible excessive profits. The effectiveness of this plan, he says, is borne out by the fact that in January, 1920, the volumes of business and earnings were the largest in the history of the company.

The company, he said, recently acquired complete control of the Organic Salts and Acid Company, which is successfully making drugs heretofore exclusively imported from Germany, especially orsacoid, a camphor substitute, for which orders are in hand exceeding \$2,000,000 on which profits are assured in excess of the customary annual earnings of the American Druggists Syndicate in past years.

The Davison Chemical Company, of Baltimore, manufacturer of sulphuric acid, has decided to issue 50,000 shares of additional stock of no par value, to be sold at \$40 a share. With the proceeds the corporation will redeem notes of the company to the amount of \$1,500,000 due March 1, and notes of the Davison Sulphur and Phosphate Company to the amount of \$400,000, maturing on March 1. Stockholders will be allowed to subscribe at the rate of one share of the new stock for every three shares held by them, but it is also stated that a syndicate has been formed to take all of the shares not thus disposed of. The company is stated to be doing a good business. The shares of the Davison Chemical Company are to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange shortly.

The Davison Chemical Co., Baltimore, reports for the four months ended Jan. 31, 1920, gross profits of \$767,286; net profits, \$714,402, and net income of \$660,392.

Financial Notes

The American Chicle Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock.

Stocks of precious metals in this country decreased \$51,000,000 in January, according to figures made public recently, by the Federal Reserve Board. Exports of gold amounted to \$47,816,873 and imports to \$12,017,551. Silver exports were \$24,627,678, and imports \$8,863,251. Argentina took \$13,550,000 of the exported gold, other large amounts going to Hongkong, China and Japan. The bulk of the silver shipments went to China.

Sterling exchange was stronger last week than at any time since the bad break of Feb. 4, when the pound sold at \$3.19. At the maximum sterling sold at \$3.43, a recovery of 24 cents. Francs also improved, advancing to 14.30, as against the low of Feb. 4 of 15.15. Other allied exchanges were proportionately strong. On Friday sterling was up about 5 cents, and French francs showed a net gain of 40 centimes.

The United States Gypsum Co. has declared quarterly dividends of one per cent on the common stock, and \$1.75 on the preferred, payable March 30 on stock of record March 15.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked	Bid	Asked	
Aetna Expl.	7½	8	H'k Electro	70	75
Aetna Expl., pf.	67	68	H'k Elec., pf.	65	75
Air Reduction	44	45	Heyden Chem.	5½	6
"Am. Ag. Ch.	85½	87	"Int. Agricult.	14	15
"Am. Ag. Ch., pf.	98	95	"Int. Agricult., pf.	70	76
Am. Chicle	73	80	"Int. Nickel	20	25
"Am. Chicle, pt.	78	83	"Int. Nickel., pf.	88	91
Am. Cot. Oil.	44	45	"Int. Salt	70	71
Am. Cot. Oil., pf.	88	93	K. Solvay	80	110
Am. Cyan.	30	35	"Mathieson Alk.	31	36
Am. Cyan., pf.	55	60	Merck & Co., pf.	92	96
"Am. Druggists S. I.	12	12½	Merrimac	90	93
Am. Glue	40	45	Mulford Co.	55	60
Am. Glue, pf.	65	70	Mutual Co.	150	..
Am. Linseed	77	78	"Nat. A. & C.	47	48
Am. Linseed, pf.	94	95	"Nat. A. & C., pf.	83	86
Am. Malt	32	36	National Lead	75	77
Amer. Zinc	16	16½	National Lead, pf.	107	108
Amer. Zinc, pf.	58	58	N. J. Zinc	270	280
Atlas Powder	155	165	Niag. A., pf.	96	100
Atlas Powd., pf.	88	91	Parke, Davis & Co.	117	118
*Barrett Co.	117	118½	Penn. Salt	75	76
*Barrett Co., pf.	106	110	Procter & Gamble	676	695
British Am. Chem.	8½	9	Procter & Gam., pf.	101	101½
Butterworth-Jud.	33	35	Rollin Ch.	50	60
By. Prod. Co.	107	115	Rol. Ch. pf.	80	90
Carborundum	135	135½	Royal Baking Po.	135	142
Carborundum, pf.	115½	116	Royal Bak. Po., pf.	86	99
Casein Co.	40	43	Semet S.	160	175
Celluloid Co.	135	145	Sherwin-Williams	520	540
Celluloid, pf. ....	.....	.....	Solv. Proc.	190	..
Corn Products	79½	80	Stand. Ch.	90	100
Corn Products, pf.	103½	104	Swan & Finch	95	100
Davison Chem.	34	35	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	10	11
Dow Chem.	180	200	Tex. Gulf, Sul.	154½	158½
Dow Ch., pf. ....	.....	103	Union Carbide	62	64
Du Pont	340	355	Union Sulphur ....	..	..
Du Pont, deb., pf.	89½	90½	*Un. Drug	127	128
Du Pont, C.	9	10	*Un. Drug, 1st pf.	48	49
Freeport Tex. Sul.	23	24	*Un. Dyewood	50	61
Freepot. Tex. Sul. pf.	91	93	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	90	96
*Gen. Chem.	185	190	U. S. Gypsum ....	..	..
*Gen. Chem., pf.	95	97	*U. S. Indus. Alco.	83½	94
Grasselli	175	180	U. S. Indus. Al., pf.	102	104
Grasselli, pf.	101	102	Va.-Car. Chem.	61	62
Hercules, Powder.	212	220	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	107	108
Hercules, Powd., pf.	103	107	V. Vivaudou	22½	23

BONDS

	Bid	Asked
*Am. Agricul. Chem., 1st conv. 5s, 1928....	98½	99
*Am. Agricul. Chem., conv. deb. 5s, 1924....	95	100
*Am. Cotton Oil deb. 5s, 1921....	88	89
*Int. Agricul. Corp., 1st Mort. & Col. tr. 5s, 1932....	83½	85
*Va. Carolina Chem., 1st Mort. 5s, 1923....	93½	95
*Va. Carolina Chem., conv. deb. 6s, 1924....	101	102

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

The Drug and Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Pharmaceuticals, Page 314; Crude Drugs, Pages 314-316; Essential Oil, Page 318

PRICE CHANGES MAINLY DOWNWARD

Japanese Refined Camphor Lower—Easier Tone in Java Quinine—Orris Root, Valerian, Cassia, Potassium Iodide, Agar Agar, Cubeb Berries and Menthols Decline—Potassium Bicarbonate Higher

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Antipyrine, 25c lb.
Elder Flowers, 10c lb.
Hexamethylene, 10c lb.
Lobelia Herb, 25c lb.
Rape Seed, Jap., 1½c lb.

Declined

Agar Agar, 3c lb.
Agaric, 50c lb.
Blood Root, 2c lb.
Camphor, Jap., 20c lb.
Caraway Seed, Afr., ½c lb.
Dutch, ½c lb.
Chillies, Jap., 1c lb.
Mombasa, 1c lb.
Cloves, Zanzibar, 1c lb.
Cassia, Saigon Asst., 2c lb.
China Mats, 3c lb.
Cubeb Berries, 3c lb.
Glycerin, Crudes, ½c lb.
Valerian Root, Belg., 10c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acid Salicylic	\$55	\$55	\$55	\$60
Calomel	1.52	1.52	1.58	1.62
Camphor, Jap., ref.	3.30	3.30	3.30	2.60
Glycerin, C.P.	.25	.25	.25	.19
Menthol	13.25	13.75	13.75	6.00
Opium, Gum	6.50	6.50	6.50	22.50
*Quinine Sulphate	.92	.95	.90	1.10
Cantharides, Russ.	2.75	2.75	3.75	3.75
Ergot, Spanish	5.50	5.50	5.00	3.00
Buchu, Short	2.35	2.35	2.35	3.00
Ipecac, Cartagena	5.25	3.25	3.25	3.25
Rhubarb, H. D.	1.65	1.65	1.75	.85
Cloves, Zanzibar	.48	.49	.49	.31

*Second Hands

The acute congestion in chemical and drug deliveries, both by truck and rail, which has characterized the market here for ten days, shows the beginning of a slight improvement, although traffic delays are still the greatest difficulty which shippers are experiencing. There have been a comparatively small number of price changes among the fine chemical and crude drugs during the past week. The general tendency of the market apparently shows an inclination toward somewhat easier prices, particularly in the case of a great many imported items which are coming into this port in large quantities now.

The important changes have been downward. Japanese refined camphor is lower. Java quinine shows a continuance of an easy tendency. Orris root prices have broken. Valerian root is moving down. Cassia is easier. Cubeb berries are off slightly. Agar agar is lower. Manufacturers have cut the price of potassium iodide. Glycerin crudes tend easier. Agaric is weak. Menthol has declined. Potassium bicarbonate is higher. Elder flowers, lobelia herb and blue malva flowers have advanced. Poppy seeds are firmer.

Fine Chemicals

Acid, Citric—On the general easier position of Sicilian products, due to the weak position of Italian exchange, imported citric acid is rather unsteady. The generally asked price is \$1.05 a pound. However, active demand in this market and higher ideas as to price from producers abroad to offset the low exchange rate are preventing a slump just now. Makers quote 84c, without offer.

Antipyrine—There is little to be had here, and the price for available offerings is higher at \$7.25@\$7.50 a pound.

Acetanilid—The market is very strong and spot goods difficult to obtain. Makers name 60c, while up to 65c is asked by outside holders for U. S. P. goods.

Camphor—Recent importations of Chinese crude gum and a general slack demand for the refined have introduced selling pressure, which is forcing many holders to unload at lower prices. It is understood that \$3.00 a pound can be done for Jap slabs on spot, although some of the big importers still maintain that \$3.30 is the price. American refiners are fairly well off as regards stocks of both crude and refined and are selling freely at \$3.30. Last week 143 cases of China crude and 25 cases of refined came in from Hongkong at New York.

Glycerin—Crude soap lye is quoted lower at 14c a pound in bulk, while saponifications are down to 15½c. Dynamite is weak at 22½c in tanks. C. P. is maintained firmly by refiners at 25c, drums extra. Second hands name 24c.

Hexamethylene—A further advance in the price for resellers' lots has brought the figure up to \$1.90@\$2.00 a pound. There is little available on the spot.

Lycopodium—One or two lots have been passed by the Customs House and are being offered at \$2.25 a pound.

Menthol—The market for menthol has weakened this week, principally because of lack of support. It is understood that sales went through to consumers at \$13.25 a pound, duty paid. Little buying interest is being displayed, and with demand at a minimum it is obvious that the price is merely being held at present levels by sellers because they are financially able to do so.

Mercury—Selling agents name \$80 per flask. Heavy importations keep coming in, and the outlook is apparently for lower prices. Sales are reported to have been made this week at \$85. About 500 flasks came in from Genoa last week.

Potassium Bicarbonate—There is an active demand, and stocks on the spot are somewhat reduced. Prices are higher, with sellers naming 33c@34c a pound for U. S. P. goods.

Potassium Iodide—Manufacturers announced a reduction in the price of potassium iodide this week and now quote on a basis of \$3.10 a pound for 50-pound lots of the U. S. P.

Quinine—Supplies on the spot are more than sufficient to take care of the lagging demand. The price for Java quinine sulphate is slightly easier at 92c@93c per ounce. Makers name 90c in hundred-ounce tins, without offer.

Crude Drugs

Agar Agar—The prices for agar agar are easier on improved supplies here. For No. 1, 82c@83c a pound can now be done, while No. 2 is 74c@75c and No. 3 is 68c@70c.

Agaric—The spot price is \$1.50 a pound for white, but it is understood that this can be shaded. Offerings for shipment are being made sharply under this level.

Blood Root—Offerings of some lots at 29c have

brought the general price down to this level. One or two quotations of 30c were heard.

Caraway Seed—Prices are lower at 10c@10½c for the Dutch and 10½c@11c for the African.

Cloves—The market here for Zanzibar cloves is easy, with offerings reported at 48c a pound for fifty to a hundred bales. Up to 50c is being asked for broken lots.

Cassia—There has been a break in the prices for cassia. Large arrivals have been noted during the past week. Over 1,500 bales came in last week from Hong-kong. Saigon assortment ranges from 43c@45c a pound. Selected China mats are down to 16c@17c.

Cubeb Berries—Recent imports are being offered somewhat below former quotations. For ordinary berries, it is reported that \$1.35 has been done and shaded. Powdered are named at \$1.45. Selected whole are quoted at \$1.40.

Cocculus Indicus—Prices in all hands are generally higher and firm. Holders are asking any figure from 30c up to 40c a pound, according to their ideas. Demand has absorbed large portions of the recent heavy stocks in this market.

Elder Flowers—There is practically nothing to be had, and only small odd lots are changing hands at continuing higher price. Quotations name \$1.10@\$1.25 a pound.

Ergot—Ergot is still exceptionally scarce on the spot, with holders demanding \$5.50 a pound for whole. Shipments from Spain are reported en route.

Lobelia Herb—The acute scarcity of the herb has occasioned another advance in the price for the small lots available. A sale is reported to have been made at \$1.50. From \$1.25@\$1.50 is generally quoted nominally.

Malva Flowers—Blue malva flowers have been advanced to \$1.10@\$1.25 a pound. The black can be had for 55c@60c.

Mustard Seed—Offerings are heavier and demand small. California brown seed is lower at 17½c@18c a pound. English yellow is also down to 17½c@18c. Reclaimed Chinese yellow is steady at 8c@8½c. Brown Bombay seed is named at 15c@15½c.

Orris Root—Owing to heavy importations of orris root, the prices have broken. Florentine is now 15c@16c a pound for bold root. Verona is lower at 12c@13c. Importations totaled 148 bags from Leghorn last week.

Poppy Seed—Both the Dutch and Indian seeds have again moved upward this week on reduced spot stocks. The former is practically nominal at 65c@66c a pound. Blue Indian seed is very firm at 40c@41c a pound. White Indian is higher at 13c@13½c.

Rape Seed—A sharp advance in the price of small Japanese rape seed has brought the price up to 12c@12½c a pound for spot goods.

Sarsaparilla Root—Mexican root is slightly easier on freer offerings at present. Quotations name 44c@45c a pound.

Soap Bark—Crushed soap bark is easier on improved spot supplies. The price is now 20c a pound.

Sunflower Seed—Offerings of recent importations are being made at slightly easier figures. The price is now 9¾c@10c a pound for the South American.

Valerian Root—Belgian valerian is coming in more freely, and the price here is sliding off as a consequence. Sales are reported to have been made at 40c a pound. Up to 50c is quoted in some quarters.

CONTROL OF NARCOTIC EXPORTS

Manufacturers who have export orders for narcotic preparations which were accepted in good faith for delivery over the next three months were somewhat embarrassed by the sudden action of the Treasury Department in revoking Treasury Decision 38,033 on Jan. 19, by issuing T. D. 38,245, prohibiting exports on and after Feb. 19, 1920, until such time as regulations governing such exports might be promulgated, says a bulletin issued by the National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

A number of protests were made to the Treasury Department at Washington by manufacturers who had taken orders prior to Jan. 19 for delivery during February, March and April, especially emphasizing the fact that as some of the crude material was still in transit it would be impossible to make the orders prior to Feb. 19, thereby causing a considerable financial loss.

The State Department has been in communication with all foreign countries and has ascertained the police control, if any, that each country exercises over narcotics. The information has been transmitted to the Treasury Department and Department of Commerce, and a set of regulations governing exports has been prepared.

These regulations will allow manufacturers ninety days in which to clean up all export orders taken prior to the date of the regulations, but new orders will have to be handled in the manner prescribed by the regulations.

In general it may be said that exports will be allowed only when the orders comply with the narcotic control laws of the country to which the goods are to be shipped. Exports to countries having no control laws will be prohibited. The regulations will give a list of the countries having control laws and also of those having no such laws.

MUST CHANGE ILLEGAL LABELS

A recent bulletin issued by Secretary Frank E. Holiday to members of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association calls attention to the necessity of the entire drug trade revising the labels and circulars accompanying packages of the preparations known as Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial and Turlington's Balsam. Heretofore, many of the statements which have appeared on such labels and in the circulars used by a number of the largest houses in the trade, it has been found, are objectionable in that they do not conform to the letter and spirit of the Pure Food and Drugs Act, and are regarded by the authorities as constituting the offense of gross misbranding. Manufacturers of these products should not only discontinue the use of such statements, but they should promptly notify the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., of their intention to abandon the use of the illegal matter on the labels and in the circulars.

All of the preparations named were originally made in England by patented processes now expired, and manufacturers for many years have used facsimile reproductions of the labels and verbatim statements employed in the circulars by the original makers. Many of these labels contain exaggerated claims for the remedial value of these preparations which are no longer permissible, while the impropriety of representing that these products are manufactured in England is a false statement as to origin which is sufficient to condemn any label or circular containing it.

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Page 372

TRADING IN ESSENTIAL OILS CHECKED

Deliveries in New York Practically Impossible Because of the Condition of the Streets—Cedar Wood Oil, Japanese Camphor Oil, Spike Lavender and East Indian Sandalwood Oil Higher

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Oil Almond, Sweet, 5c lb. Oil Lavender Flowers, 25c lb.
Oil Camphor, Jap., 5c lb. Spike, 10c lb.
Oil Cedar Wood, 5c lb. Oil Sandalwood, 25c lb.

Declined

Oil Bergamot, 25c lb. Oil Orange, Sweet, Sicilian, 25c lb.
Oil Mustard, Artif., \$1 lb. Coumarin, \$1 lb.
Menthol, 50c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	\$5.25	\$5.50	\$4.00	\$7.00
Oil Citronella, Ceylon	.73	.73	.70	.51
Oil Cloves	2.70	3.70	3.70	3.00
Oil Lavender Flowers	11.00	10.75	10.75	6.50
Oil Lemon	1.80	1.80	1.90	1.70
Oil Peppermint	8.50	8.50	8.50	5.50
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.	11.00	10.75	10.75	13.00
Oil Sassafras, Artif.	.80	.80	.80	.80
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	1.50	1.50	1.50	5.60
Coumarin	6.50	7.00	8.00	15.00
Eucalyptol	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.30
Methyl Salicylate	.80	.80	.80	1.00
Vanillin	1.00	1.00	1.00	.85
Thymol	12.00	12.00	12.00	13.50
Menthol	13.75	13.75	13.75	6.00

Reports indicate that there has been a reduction in the volume of essential oil business during the past week, owing principally to the congestion in shipping. Deliveries by truck throughout the metropolitan district have been practically impossible, while railroad embargoes add to one of the worst tie-ups which the Eastern section of the country has ever experienced. Cable delays are another factor which is causing considerable difficulty at the present time. Demand for raw materials from consuming interests has of necessity fallen off, as many plants are already congested with finished products which they are unable to ship.

Although the essential oil group retains all of its firmness, there have been few price revisions this week, owing to the stationary position of the market. Cedar wood and Japanese camphor oils have both been advanced again. East Indian sandalwood is higher and very strong. The Messina essences are somewhat easier on the position of the market in Sicily, due to the recent break in Italian exchange. Artificial mustard oil has declined. Coumarin is easier. Ceylon citronella continues firm. Spike lavender is higher.

Essential Oils

Oil Almond—The market for oil of bitter almonds is firm without change at \$9.75@\$10.00 a pound for the U. S. P. The free from prussic acid oil is named at \$10.00@\$10.25. Artificial bitter oil (benzaldehyde) is named at \$1.25@\$1.50 a pound. The pressed sweet oil is somewhat easier on improved supply at 85c@90c a pound. Peach kernel oil is very firm at 50c@52c a pound.

Oil Amber—For the crude oil, according to seller, the range runs from \$1.50 a pound up to \$1.75. The rectified is quoted at \$2.00 in some quarters, while others are asking \$2.20 a pound for their goods.

Oil Anise—Last week 350 cases of aniseed oil arrived at this port from Hongkong. The price is still \$1.50 a pound, the best inside figure heard. Up to \$1.65 is

being asked by some dealers. The heavy arrival from China may act as a bearish influence on the price here.

Oil Bergamot—Quotations out of Sicily name a low price for oil of bergamot. The spot price is likewise easier and has returned almost to the level at which it stood previous to the flurry of two or three weeks ago. It was a practically impossible feat for the Italian producers to bull the export market and retain the prices at the inflated levels in the face of the breakdown in European exchange. On the spot, as low as \$5.00 a pound can be done for bergamot in coppers. Leading importers are asking up to \$5.50 for their goods. Import total for last week was 65 cases and ten quarter-cases.

Oil Bois de Rose—There is very little to be had here. Such small lots as are passing are bringing from \$11.00 to \$12.00 a pound. One seller is still distributing small stocks to regular trade at \$10.50.

Oil Camphor—A sharp jump in the price of Japanese refined white camphor oil has been made this week by importers here. The best inside figure now seems to be 35c, while some holders are asking up to 38c.

Oil Cassia—A further supply of cassia oil has arrived on this market in a shipment of 150 cases which came in from Hongkong last week. The price is without change, \$2.25 a pound being the best figure heard for the 75 per cent technical material. Up to \$2.35 is being asked in some quarters. For the lead-free, any figure from \$2.40 up to \$2.50 about represents the market. The U. S. P. oil is unchanged at \$2.75@\$2.85 a pound.

Oil Cedar Leaf—There is still a scarcity of the oil, but prices have remained firm without advance. The best price is apparently \$2.10 a pound, while up to \$2.25 is being asked on the open market. One holder names \$2.40@\$2.50 a pound, as to quantity.

Oil Cedar Wood—The acute scarcity and good demand at this time is responsible for another jump in the price by holders here. The best price now seems to be 45c a pound, while, according to holder and quantity, up to 48c is being asked. There appears to be little hope for any real improvement in supplies just at present.

Oil Citronella—For drums in the right quarter, 72½c a pound can still be done for Ceylon citronella oil. However, the firm position of the market for this product has induced sellers to name 75c and up to 78c for their goods.

Oil Cloves—There has been very little doing in oil of cloves during the week. Demand is routine. Prices are without change at \$3.60@\$3.75 a pound for tins, as to seller and quantity.

Oil Eucalyptus—There is a slightly easier tone in the eucalyptus situation this week, and offerings are being made with more freedom. A recent importation is being let out. Business is reported to be passing in good volume at 90c a pound.

Oil Lavender Flowers—The seller who has been taking care of business from the regular trade for some time past, in the face of the scarcity at \$10.50 a pound for U. S. P. oil, has advanced his price to \$11.50. There seem to be one or two small lots at \$11.00, however, which is about the best price now heard. Spike oil is

higher this week and, as to quality, ranges from \$2.40 @ \$2.55 a pound.

Oil Lemon—The level of quotations for oil of lemon has shown no change during the past week, and both buyers and sellers are holding off, awaiting developments. The Italian exchange situation is still badly unsettled, and producers are not quoting under the circumstances. On the spot, \$1.75 up to \$2.00 a pound represents the market which, also, to a great extent is nominal. The strong statistical position of the oil is bound to cause an upward movement with any improvement in the American value of lire.

Oil Lemongrass—There is still a scarcity of oil of lemongrass, and the price is very firm at \$3.15@\$3.25 a pound. An importation of 33 cases from Marseilles was noted last week.

Oil Mustard—Artificial is very weak at the present time, with supplies good and little demand. As low as \$7.50 a pound is being named for spot goods, while some sellers are asking up to \$9.00 and, in one instance, as high as \$9.50. Natural oil is available at \$25@\$30.

Oil Orange—The spot price for Sicilian oil of orange is lower this week. Down to \$6.00 a pound can be done, but about \$6.25 is the general run of the market. Some sellers are asking \$6.50. For the bitter oil, any price from \$5.00 to \$6.00 a pound is heard, but the prices are practically nominal. West Indian sweet oil is unchanged and in light supply at \$5.00@\$5.25.

Oil Peppermint—There has been no improvement in the peppermint oil situation this week. Demand is practically dead. For such small lots as are changing hands, the prices are the same as have been ruling. For natural oil, \$8.25@\$8.50 is named, and for the U. S. P., \$8.75@\$9.00 a pound is the price. Jap mint oil is quiet at \$3.00@\$3.25.

Oil Sandalwood—The market for sandalwood oil has firmed up materially during the past week, and prices are somewhat higher on the spot. For East Indian oil, the best figure now appears to be \$11.00 a pound, with some holders asking up to \$11.50. West Indian oil is unchanged but strong at \$6.00@\$6.25.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citral—The position of citral is very firm, with a tendency upward. The holders are asking from \$4.75 up to \$5.25 a pound, but one seller has advanced his price sharply to \$6.50.

Coumarin—Spot coumarin can be had for \$6.50 a pound. Leading American makers are asking this figure now. The open market price up until recently has been in the neighborhood of \$7.50@\$8.00 a pound. There are no large reserve stocks on the spot. Some holders are still asking \$7.75@\$8.00 for their goods.

Cinnamic Acid—The price for cinnamic acid holds, with the best inside figure apparently \$5.50 a pound. Possibly \$5.25 could be done. Up to \$6.00 is asked.

Eucalyptol—The inside figure on the spot is \$1.50 a pound, with some holders asking up to \$1.75. However, the easier position of oil of eucalyptus and improved supplies may affect the price of eucalyptol.

Menthol—The situation is without change. Demand is practically absent. Little interest is being displayed by purchasers, except small odd-lot buyers. Big consumers claim that they can hold off for more than six months before coming into the market. The price is somewhat easier at \$13.25@\$13.50 a pound in cases, duty paid.

James W. Bush, chairman of W. J. Bush & Co. (Ltd.), of London, has been inspecting the plant of the W. J. Bush Citrus Products Co. at National City, near San Diego, Cal.

The Editor's Correspondence

To the Editor of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS:

In the article in your issue of Feb. 4, regarding the Longworth bill and synthetic aromatics, you are surely taking a very patriotic stand. As far as I am personally concerned, I feel that this measure which is before the Senate now is of utmost importance to the welfare of the country. If one realizes that when the war broke out such a simple coal-tar chemical as benzyl chloride was needed for the purpose of training the boys in the gas defense division, that this simple coal-tar chemical was unobtainable in this country, and that there was not a single firm in the United States able to supply such a simple product as benzyl chloride, one feels how dependent we were previous to the war.

My firm offered to supply this material, as we were then making it on a small scale for the production of synthetic aromatics as used in perfumery. It is astounding that the entire amount needed at a time was but ten pounds for each camp, and these ten pounds were unobtainable. In view of this, everyone is to be commended who works towards passing the Longworth coal-tar bill.

While today there are a half dozen firms making benzyl chloride in a big way, as this product is used for the manufacture of dyestuffs, drugs and for the production of synthetic aromatic chemicals, unless this industry receives adequate protection, it is only a question of time when many of the coal-tar products will have to be abandoned in this country.

This is sure to occur as far as the synthetic aromatics are concerned, because with a forty per cent ad valorem tariff as proposed in the present bill on the raw material and a twenty per cent tariff as it is today on the finished product, the manufacture of coal-tar synthetic aromatics will be a matter of history in this country. Ever since 1908, I personally have advocated an American synthetic coal-tar chemical industry in this country. I want to assure you that your efforts to include the synthetic aromatics in the Longworth bill is a service that I appreciate, and I am sure every manufacturer in the country of synthetic aromatics and allied products realizes that your service along these lines is one to be thankful for. We must remember that previous to the war there were but few manufacturers, and that today the entire field of synthetic aromatics is covered by at least eighteen or twenty manufacturers.

VAN DYK & CO.,

New York, Feb. 10, 1920.

By S. Isermann.

SCARCITY OF ORANGE OIL

One essential oil dealer said in regard to orange oil: "The advance is brought about, more particularly, by the insufficient supply obtainable from the West Indies. There are reasons why these supplies are short: for instance, the orange fruit, we are informed, has been sold as such and exported for the first time, and a large demand has appeared for the natural fruit. This, of course, decreased the available material to press the orange oil from. There were also strikes in the West Indies, the same as in other countries, and the cases and tins increased in price. The tins were even unobtainable, and all kinds of containers had to be used. Orange oil being, to a large extent, the basis for soft drinks, is in such demand that the supply may not be adequate, and a more serious condition may prevail later in the year."

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Pages 322 and 324

SHARP ADVANCE IN BARIUM CHLORIDE

Now Quoted \$50 Higher, Owing to Coal and Transportation Difficulties—Sodium Bichromate, Sodium Nitrate and Arsenic In the Upward Movement—Bleach and Caustic Soda Scarce

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Arsenic, white, 1c lb.	Sodium Bichromate, 8c lb.
*Barium Chloride, \$50 ton	Nitrate, 10c cwt.
Copperas, 10c cwt.	Nitrite, 2c lb.
*Nominal	

Declined

No Declines

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial.....	.lb. \$1234	\$1234	\$12	\$19½
Sulphuric Acid, 66 deg.	ton 22.00	22.00	21.00	22.00
Bleaching Powder	100 lbs. 3.50	3.50	3.50	2.00
Copper Sulphate	100 lbs. 8.25	8.25	8.25	8.00
Potash, Caustic .....	.lb. .30	.30	.28	.65
Salt-peter, grain.....	.lb. .14	.14	.14	.26½
Soda Ash, 38 p.c.	100 lbs. 2.15	2.00	2.00	1.30
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.	100 lbs. 4.50	4.50	3.00	2.90
Potassium Bichromate .....	.30	.30	.30	.36½

The heavy chemical market has been practically paralyzed during the week by the freight embargoes and the great difficulties encountered in trucking. The coal situation is critical and has caused many manufacturers to shut down and others to curtail production very materially. Stocks available throughout the country are running low, and demand for all materials continues unabated.

Producers in the metropolitan district report large stocks of finished goods which it is impossible to move from the factories, while all buyers are in the market for all kinds of materials. Sodas and bleach are in especially strong request and are to be had in a great many cases at works, but are an unknown quantity on the market here. The freight situation has hurt the industry in the matter of containers in a very serious manner. The steel strike put the steel makers far behind with their output, and with the present impossibility of obtaining deliveries the drum manufacturers are not in position to supply the drums required, especially for export shipments. The barrel situation is also quite stringent for similar reasons.

Coal movement has been restricted to railroad and domestic consumers for the last few weeks, and the majority of manufacturers find themselves without reserves and in many cases are having to shut down completely. One of the direct results of this has been the phenomenal rise in the price of sodium bichromate, following the closing of one of the largest works engaged in making it. A similar reason is given for the critical shortage of barium chloride and its consequent rise in price.

Relief is to be expected only with the clearing of traffic conditions and the settlement of the railroad question.

Sodium nitrate and nitrite are higher. Copperas has advanced, and barium chloride is scarcely to be found at any price. Arsenic has been advanced in the face of large importations from Mexico, on the strength of the strong demand and short supply of material available in this country.

Bleach and caustic soda are very scarce on account

of the continued strong demand and partly, no doubt, because of the scarcity of drums.

Acid, Acetic—Movement continues nearly normal at the prevailing prices. No stringent shortage has been noticed, but little is available for spot delivery. The prices are around 12½c per pound for the glacial and for other grades at corresponding prices.

Acid, Muriatic—Movement has been very restricted during the week, with surpluses accumulating at works which the railroads refuse to accept for shipment. Supplies available here for spot delivery are very limited. In spite of this condition no price increases are noted. The prevailing quotations range from \$1.50 per cwt for the 18-degree acid to \$2.00 for the 22-degree strength.

Acid, Mixed—Consumers who have depended on others for their supplies are facing the necessity of closing their works until freight movements are resumed. During the course of the past week several manufacturers of mixed acid have reported that they had no more storage space available for their product and that they were facing a shortage of coal which would necessitate a shut down. No movement of note has been made in the week, and prices are quoted at the former levels.

Acid, Nitric—Little or no movement of this acid has been noted during the week. Prices as quoted remain at the previous levels of from 5c per pound for the 36-degree to 7½c per pound for the 42-degree.

Acid, Sulphuric—Shipping conditions have held movement of this acid at practically a standstill for the week. Movement has been had in other parts of the country, but in this district there has been none. Offers as high as \$60 per ton for export acid have gone begging on account of the acute shortage of the acid and of drums in which to ship it. The quoted prices remain unchanged at the levels of last week.

Ammonia Water—Small amounts of ammonia are reported available at the prices prevailing. Large quantities are not to be had, and producers are far behind with their orders. 8c@9c per pound is the price asked for the 26-degree material, with corresponding prices for the other strengths.

Ammonium Sulphate—Movement of this material is very limited, with good demand but very little to meet it. The resale prices are in the hands of holders and vary accordingly. First hands are maintaining a firm quotation of \$7.50 per hundred for large quantities.

Arsenic, White—An advance was reported on white arsenic during the week which was the direct result of the smallness of supply and the strong demand among the insecticide manufacturers. A large shipment from Mexico was expected to bring the price back to its former level, but the week has opened with the higher price firmly maintained. The new price is 12½c@13c per pound.

Bleaching Powder—The demand is not as insistent as it has been during the past few weeks, as buyers are coming to realize that material is not to be had. The scarcity of drums in which to make export shipments has also had its effect in keeping stocks short. No price changes are noted from the former levels of \$3.00 per hundred for domestic and \$3.75 for export. These

prices do not represent actual business but are given as purely nominal.

Barium Chloride—This material is very scarce, and holders are practically in position to demand prices at will. The shortage seems to be due chiefly to the stringency of the coal and railroad situations. Prices are heard as high as \$175.00 per ton, but this does not represent business. During the early part of the week, sales were made as high as \$150.00 per ton. Little movement has been had at any price.

Copperas—An advance of 10c per hundred during the week has brought the price of copperas up to \$1.30@ \$1.40 per hundred. The increase seems to be justified on the increased demand.

Potash, Caustic—After the rise of last week this material has steadied very considerably. The entrance of goods of German origin has had little effect on the market, but they brought about 34c per pound. Domestic material is bringing 30c@32c per pound. This last price is becoming exceedingly difficult to do, and higher prices are expected to rule before the week is over.

Potassium Permanganate—The new prices in effect last week have been made good, and there is little prospect of much lower prices than 65c@70c per pound being realized here. Material is quite scarce, and immediate deliveries are very difficult to obtain.

Salt Cake—A large export demand has sprung up for this material in Scandinavia at around \$25.00 per ton f. a. s. The domestic price is around \$18.00 at works.

Soda Ash—The market is bare of all large supplies, and the embargoes on shipping prevent relief. Stocks are not available in the country sufficient to meet the growing export demand. Prices remain purely nominal at the former level of about \$2.20 per hundred. Sales are not possible at this figure, except in rare instances, and have been reported as high as \$2.65.

Soda Nitrate—This material is continuing to advance and is in very short supply. The present price is around \$3.85@\$3.90 per hundred, but even this is expected to hold for only a very short time.

Soda Nitrite—Spot delivery can be had at the new price level of 16c@17c per pound, although there is not much material available for several months to come. Contracts for April and May delivery are being made at 14½c per pound c. i. f. New York.

Soda, Caustic—The soda demand continues, and there is none available. The export demand is particularly strong, but domestic manufacturers are having great difficulty in supplying even the domestic demand. The prices quoted remain unchanged but do not represent actual sales.

Sodium Bichromate—The current shortage of supply and the withdrawal of one of the largest manufacturers from the field on account of the difficulties in obtaining coal and raw materials has sent the price of this material up very sharply. Early in the week trading was going forward regularly at 23c per pound. Since that time sales have been made at 30c and better. The present quotations are not expected to hold for long, as the scarcity is becoming rapidly more acute.

E. S. Chapin, a chemist of Boston, has been selected by the Textile Alliance to relieve Mr. Stevenson, who went to Paris to represent the Alliance in the conferences over the allocation of dyes awarded the Allies in the Armistice Agreement. Mr. Chapin will sail on Saturday.

Benjamin M. Kaye, 149 Broadway, New York has resigned the position of secretary of the Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers' Association, and has been succeeded by C. C. Baird, of Holbrook, Mass.

CHEMICAL PRICES HIGHER IN JAPAN

(*Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Tokyo, Japan, Jan. 12.—The chemical market in the New Year presents a lively upward tendency in many leading articles. Acids in particular are advancing, although the visible stock is declared even by holders to be pretty large, with the exception of sulphuric acid. Muriatic acid is not very short, according to a prominent factor. Nitric, acetic and carbolic acids are also pretty well stocked. Sulphuric acid is higher on the reported shortage, selling at 26 yen per 200 pounds for 66 per cent and 23.50 yen per 200 pounds for 65 per cent. Carbolic acid is quoted at 66 yen per 100 pounds.

Potashes are also on the up grade. Potassium muriate has crossed the level of 40 yen and is dealt in at 43 yen per 112 pounds. The present figure is an increase of 1.50 yen as compared with the closing price of 1919. This advance in the potash is attributed to scarcity. Bichromate of potash has also advanced, having already crossed the level of 90 yen. It is now quoted at 92 yen per 100 pounds on the ground that the visible stock here is short and that potash is higher abroad.

The sodas follow the same upward trend, with the exception of soda ash. Bichromate of soda has advanced by 4 yen over last year's closing price, the ruling quotation being 64 yen per 100 pounds. Holders declare that the principal cause is the increased cost of raw materials. Caustic soda has advanced 80 sen per 100 pounds over last year's closing quotation, the ruling price being 12.80 yen per 100 pounds. An increase in the export price in the United States and England is pointed out as one of the leading causes for the advance.

Sulphate of copper is selling at 31 yen per picul, which is an increase of 1 yen over the closing quotation last year.

Bleaching powder is receding now from the height it attained toward the close of last year. It is now quoted at 17 yen per 100 pounds, which is a decline of 1 yen as compared with the closing price of 1919. The present recession is attributed to the increase of manufacturers' supplies.

Judge Julius M. Mayer in the United States District Court made an order approving and confirming the settlement of the contract between receivers of the Aetna Explosives Co., Inc., and the United States Government and the Government of France for the manufacturing of explosives, which contracts were in force at the time of the signing of the armistice. Most of the contracts then pending were either rescinded or scaled down, and the present order of the courts completes the final adjustment. The amount involved in the contracts with the United States was \$3,266,218 and those of France \$241,425.

The Harper Drug Co. obtained a verdict for \$24,250 against the Raritan Chemical Works, in the Supreme Court, New York, Justice Greenbaum presiding. David R. Bernstein appeared for the Harper Drug Co.

Charles F. Abbott, formerly sales manager of the Celluloid Co., is now in charge of the Sales, Research and Publicity Department of the National Aniline and Chemical Co., 21 Burling Slip, New York.

Fire in the plant of the Cooper Chemical Co., Newark, N. J., last week, caused by friction on a machine, resulted in \$1,000 damage.

The Color and Dyestuff Market

Current Spot Quotations of Colors, Dyestuffs, etc., Pages 324-326

DYESTUFF SITUATION CRITICAL

Manufacturers Unable to Obtain Intermediates—Freight Embargoes Prevent Deliveries of Stocks to Customers—Buyers Withdrawing From the Market, Pending Time When Supplies Are Available

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

	Advanced	Diethylaniline, 10c lb.	m-Phenylenediamine, 5c lb.	
Naphthalene, flake, 1c lb.				
Naphthalene, balls, 1c lb.				
Declined				
No Declines				
Trend of the Market				
	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
*Benzol, C. P.	.gal. \$2.20	\$.30	\$.27	\$.22
*Naphthalene, flake	.lb. .08½	.07½	.07	.07
Phenol	.lb. .12	.12	.12	.12
Xylo, pure	.gal. .40	.40	.40	.40
Toluol, pure	.gal. .28	.28	.28	.22
*Aniline Oil	.lb. .34	.34	.33	.25
Benzaldehyde	.lb. .65	.65	.75	4.25
Betanaphthol, dist.	.lb. .55	.55	.55	.60
Paranitroaniline	.lb. 1.30	1.30	1.15	1.40
o-Toluidine	.lb. .28	.28	.25	.50
Nominal				

The dyestuff situation is rather worse than it was last week, with all stocks depleted and movement practically at a standstill. Prices are held firm, and holders are maintaining them at the recent high levels. The difficulties of operation during the recent severe weather, the uncertainty in the tariff situation and the embargoes in effect on the railroads have all prevented manufacturers from producing and marketing sufficient material to meet the strong demand which has continued in the face of shortness of supply.

Conditions in the older plants, which were not provided for such weather conditions as have existed in the last few weeks, have prevented operation on a sufficiently large scale to supply the manufacturer's own requirements. Plants have been running, if at all, short-handed and have been making against stocks which are reported good at works. The freight embargoes have effectually prevented movement of these stocks to buyers or to the local market.

The tariff situation is still one of uncertainty. The Senate committee has reported out the substitute for the Longworth bill, and definite action is expected shortly. In the meantime, manufacturers are holding their plans for improvement until the situation is settled.

Imported dyes continue to arrive in small amounts, seldom in excess of a few kegs. The demand for them continues strong, on account of the stringency of the intermediate situation and consequent scarcity of dyes of domestic manufacture. During the week the advertisement of a man willing to attempt the importation of dyes and pharmaceuticals of German origin attracted widespread attention. On investigation it was found that he was simply undertaking to obtain licenses for import and buy and ship the orders from Germany.

Buyers are withdrawing from the market until such time as supplies are available. Deliveries by truck have been cut off by the conditions of the roads, and no movements of note have been reported.

A growing unwillingness on the part of manufacturers to contract large amounts of material ahead is becoming evident. The intermediates which are offered on future contracts are limited in number, and it seems the general opinion that existing contracts will be al-

lowed to run out before others are made. Some producers expect to depend entirely on spot sales after their present obligations are met.

The situation in coal-tar crudes is somewhat improved, but there is still much to be desired. Natural dyes continue in good demand, with supplies being reduced rapidly and with little material arriving to replenish them.

Intermediates

Acid, H—March and, in some cases, April deliveries are the best obtainable for this acid. Prices are matters of individuals, and the price quoted of \$1.65@\$1.75 per pound represents few sales.

Acid, Naphthionic—Following the scarcity of alpha-naphthylamine, this acid is increasingly scarce. 65c@75c per pound is still quoted, but it is difficult to find material at any price.

Acid, Phthalic—This acid rules firm, with a rising tendency. The former price of 55c@60c per pound can still be done, but higher prices are asked for spot deliveries. The anhydride is available at the former prices of 60c@75 per pound from first hands only.

Acid, Sulphanilic—After the price increase of last week, this material has held firm. Supplies are becoming smaller, and little raw material is available at the quoted prices of 30c@32c per pound for the crude and 32c@34c per pound for the refined grades.

Acid, Neville and Winther's—This acid continues scarce, with a nominal price quoted of \$1.85@\$1.90 per pound. One holder reports small amounts available at this price.

Aniline Oil—Producers have been able to obtain little movement, on account of the transportation situation. A marked disagreement among second hands seems to indicate a somewhat weaker tone. Where it has been possible to move stocks, the prices have been around 35c per pound. In other quarters prices are heard as low as 32c per pound. No movement has been reported at the lower price, and it is doubtful if such a price could be done except on a contract basis.

Aniline Salt—This intermediate continues scarce, with light offerings in some quarters. Large quantities are not available for prompt delivery at any price, except in the hands of a few producers who are able to offer the material f. o. b. works. The price continues firm at 44c per pound.

Anthraquinone—In some quarters small stocks are available for prompt shipment at \$4.50 per pound. Other factors continue to quote up to \$5.50 per pound.

Benzidine—Both the base and the sulphate continue scarce, with prices tending up. New manufacturers are entering this field, and it is expected that lower prices will result. Little relief is expected, however, until benzol and nitrobenzol become more plentiful. \$1.40@\$1.50 is the price quoted for the base, and \$1.15 is quoted for the sulphate. Spot delivery is not to be had.

Beta-naphthol—One factor reports a small amount of this intermediate available for prompt shipment. The price asked is around 55c per pound. The amount available is not sufficient to relieve the scarcity, and it is expected that the offering will be quickly absorbed.

Alpha-naphthol also continues scarce, with limited offerings around \$1.00 per pound.

Dimethylaniline—It is reported that manufacturers are planning to go extensively into the production of this intermediate as soon as the tariff question is settled. Trading at present is still confined to odd lots of a few drums. Prices are around \$1.10 per pound.

Para-phenylenediamine—A rumor is heard that sales of this material have occurred during the week as low as \$1.75 per pound. This figure could not be confirmed, however; other factors find a ready sale for their goods at \$2.35@\$2.65 per pound. Supplies continue rather small, and consumers are in position to use more than they can buy.

Meta-phenylenediamine—Small amounts of this material may be had at \$1.25 per pound.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Acid, Cresylic—This acid is moving under strong demand at around \$1.00 per gallon. Stocks are not large but seem to be sufficient for the present.

Benzol—The benzol situation continues stringent. Freight movements have prevented any great movement of the small amounts available. Production is only about 70 per cent of normal. The erection of new by-product ovens in the Birmingham district is expected to follow the settlement of the tariff question, and it is hoped that this will put the industry in a position to handle the growing demand for coal-tar crudes in a satisfactory manner. The market is around 30c per gallon for spot delivery, with a somewhat lower price offered for long-time contracts.

Naphthalene—The withdrawal of one of the large factors from the market has justified an increase of a cent a pound in the asked price for naphthalene. The present quotations are 8½c per pound for the flake and 9½c for the ball. Little material is available even at the new prices.

Phenol—Little material is available, except for export. The prices remain unchanged at 12c per pound for domestic phenol and 19c per pound for export.

Toluol—The continued easy demand has enabled producers to catch up, and they are now in position to make prompt shipment at the prices quoted. Toluol f. o. b. works is offered at 28c per gallon in tank cars, and spot material can be had at a slightly higher figure.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods

Albumen—The demand for Chinese egg is somewhat weaker, and each holder has his own ideas of price. The tendency is to hold stocks for a higher price, and little movement is reported. Prices vary from \$1.40 to \$1.55 per pound. Domestic blood is firm at 55c@60c per pound, with a fair export demand.

Fustic—There have been no arrivals of fustic in the week; buyers are still holding off, awaiting developments.

Hematine—This material continues scarce, and the prices are firm with a prospect of going higher. Crystals are quoted at 25c@27c per pound.

Logwood—Expected shipments are still on the way, and the situation is no better than last week.

A NEW AMERICAN DYE

The National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., announces the production of a new medicinal base known as Methylene Blue Medicinal USP. The well-known solubility of this color and its medicinal properties make it, in this new development, a valuable addition to the existing pharmaceutical lines of this company.

Dyestuff Notes

John Campbell & Co. are to build additions to their plant in Newark, N. J., estimated to cost about \$150,000. The company is said to be considering plans for the erection of four additional units.

The Mutual Chemical Company of America, 55 John street, New York, is arranging for the construction of an addition to its plant at West Side and Fulton avenues, Jersey City, N. J.

The Martin Varnish Company, Peoria street and Forty-ninth Place, Chicago, Ill., has had plans prepared for the construction of a new brick plant at 908-24 West Forty-ninth Place, to cost about \$25,000.

Importations of natural indigo during the eleven months ended with November last amounted to 229,212 pounds, against 1,655,967 pounds in the same time in 1918 and 2,151,739 pounds in the corresponding period of 1917.

The Chemical Laboratories of New York, Inc., expect to begin the manufacture of lake colors and certain pharmaceuticals within a few weeks and are at present stocking up on intermediates. Their plants are located at Lawrence, Mass., and Perth Amboy, N. J.

The Sunbeam Chemical Co., in replying to the complaint of the Federal Trade Commission charging unfair competition, denies that it purchased from dealers "all or any portion of the stock of a competitor's product." It denies that "it has circulated, or caused to be circulated among the trade, any statements or representations concerning the value or constituents of its competitors' products."

From a census of stocks of dyes in Germany it has been ascertained that there were about 22,000 tons, of which 6,500 are due to the Allies. The remainder, after the British quota, will be distributed to users in the United States, France, Belgium and Italy. Great Britain has received 300 tons of the 1,500 due her. The British committee of dye users who recently went to Germany is authorized to spend about \$10,000,000 in further purchases.

Harrison F. Wilmot, former vice-president and director of S. R. David & Co., Inc., of Boston, Mass., has resigned to accept the position of vice-president and general manager of the Wm. T. Miller Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., and will make his headquarters at the home office in Brooklyn, N. Y. The Wm. T. Miller Co. has also augmented its force with the addition of John H. Grady. Mr. Grady was formerly connected with the Read Holliday Co. He is to represent the Wm. T. Miller Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., as the New England manager with an office in Providence, R. I.

American Aniline Products, Inc., New York, has obtained a verdict for \$7,500 in the U. S. District Court against the Oriental Commercial Co. of Yokohama, Japan, with offices at 2 Rector street, New York. The Oriental company contracted for 200 pounds of Victoria blue B, at \$8.20 per pound, 3,000 pounds of acid black and other dyes which amounted in value to \$10,390, according to the complaint filed by Gerald B. Rosenthal. The defendant, through Pratt, Koehler and Boyle, said the company was unable to receive the goods for lack of freight space on steamers, and that when directed to ship on a steamer sailing in December, the plaintiff failed to deliver the goods.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Page 326; Tallow, Greases, etc., Page 327

VEGETABLE AND FISH OILS FIRMER

Heavy Buying for German Account Reported, but Prices Do Not Rally Materially—Slump in Cottonseed Oil Followed by Recovery—Buying Waiting for Lower Prices

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

		Advanced			
China wood oil, 34c lb.	Olive, foots, 1½c lb.				
Coconut, dom. Ceylon, bbls., ½c lb.	Rapeseed, refined, 5c gal.				
Soya Bean, N. Y., bbls., ¾c lb.					
		Declined			
Coconut, Manila, tanks, coast, Palm Kernel, dom., 34c lb.	Peanut, refined, 1c lb.				
Cottonseed, crude, 34c lb.	Soya Bean, edible, N. Y., bbls., ½c lb.				
Palm, Lagos, casks., ½c lb.	Olive, denatured, 20c gal.				

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	\$1.18	\$1.18	\$1.12	\$1.55
Degras, Amer. bbls.	.07½	.07½	.07	.12
Lard, No.	1.48	1.43	1.43	1.50
Menhaden, South, crd*	.98	.95	.95	1.00
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. c.t.	2.28	2.25	2.25	3.15
Red Oil, Crude	.17½	.17½	.17	.17½
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.38	.33	.30	.21
Coconut, Ceylon, dom., bbls.	.19½	.19	.19	.15½
Cottonseed, crude, tanks*	.19¼	.19½	.19½	.17½
Linseed, casks, bbls.	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.45
Olive, denatured	2.80	3.00	2.50	2.50
Peanut, refined	.27	.28	.28	.22½
Soya Bean, bbls.	18½	18½	.18	.14
F. O. B. Mills				

The dull aspect in the oil market has shown a slight turn for the better during the week. Movement in spot goods has been limited by the transportation situation and the comparatively small stocks which are being offered. The brightening is considered as temporary, and dealers are not indulging in too much optimism. Vegetable and fish oils are much firmer than last week, and animal oils are little changed.

Rumors of large buying for Germany had the effect of steadyng the vegetable oil situation on Friday, but prices have failed to rally to higher levels than those reported last week. Cottonseed oil slumped early in the week but regained a certain amount of firmness at the prices previously reported. Denatured olive oil showed a decided slump and is very weak in its new lower position. Palm oils are weak and show slight declines. Sesame oil is still very scarce and in its nominal position is bringing good prices.

Fish oils are largely in second hands and are showing considerable strength. Newfoundland cod oil has been rather unsteady, having gained and lost three cents per gallon. Menhaden oil has remained fairly steady in its former position.

Animal oils are holding their own in the weak position previously reported. Lard oil is slightly firmer at the former price, on the strength of rumors of heavy exports soon to begin.

Buyers for consumption are not in the market in force and are expecting still lower prices. The country generally is overstocked with oils, and it is logical to expect further declines. The Coast is well stocked with Oriental oils, and holders are inclined to hold out for higher prices.

Vegetable Oils

Linseed Oil—The prospect of a large crop of flaxseed from the Argentine and of great quantities expected to be released from Russia in the near future have forced a decline in linseed oil for June-September delivery to \$1.52 per gallon. Large imports of oil from

England have aided this condition. Movement of spot oil is erratic. Crushers report fairly regular movement on contract, which has been somewhat disturbed by the existing weather conditions and the various freight embargoes. The general weakness of the market is well illustrated by the wide discrepancy between the prices given by the first and second hands. Crushers quote \$1.77 per gallon for immediate delivery, while second hands are asking around \$1.60 per gallon and are willing in some instances to shade this price for quantity buyers.

Cottonseed Oil—A reduction of ¼c per pound on crude cottonseed oil leaves the market little improved. A little more strength was noted after a marked decline earlier in the week, when this oil took a decided slump. The rumor of large purchases for German consumption aided the recovery to the present level of 19½c per pound for tanks. Crushers' prices are still somewhat higher than those asked by second hands.

Coconut Oil—This market is somewhat firmer, but the condition is still very shaky. Domestic Ceylon in barrels has been advanced to 19½c per pound and in some respects is much stronger. Manila oil on the Coast is off 1c per pound and is not exhibiting much strength at the new price. The imports expected last week have failed to materialize, and buyers are coming into the market more freely.

Corn Oil—Movement remains largely a matter of routine in the filling of contracts, with little speculative buying. Easy conditions are reported. The price remains at the previous level of 19½c per pound for the crude in tanks, with corresponding prices for the refined grades.

Olive Oil—Large importations from Genoa during the past week have weakened the market to such an extent that the price has had to be reduced to \$2.80 per gallon for the denatured. Movement has been fair only at the new price. The food grade remains unchanged at the former price of \$3.15 per gallon. Olive foots have been advanced to 21½c per pound.

Palm Oil—This oil is in a slightly firmer position than earlier in the week, when it shared the general decline. Lagos casks are quoted at 16½c@17c per pound and domestic kernel oil at 18½c@18½c per pound. The new prices have brought some strength to the market and movement is fair.

Peanut Oil—This oil is decidedly easier, following the importation of 1,000 cases of Oriental crude during the week. The easier condition resulting has caused a reduction in Oriental crudes on the Coast, the price being 21½c@22c per pound. Prices on spot remain unchanged at 27c@28c for the refined oil.

Soya Bean Oil—Stocks on the Coast are large, and buyers are inclined to hold off for reductions. Activity has been very limited, except contract shipments which have been much retarded by the transportation situation. Technical has been advanced to 18½c per pound in barrels for spot, while the edible grade has declined to 21c per pound. The condition is decidedly weak.

Animal Oils

Degras Oil—This oil is gradually showing a firmer tone at the prices previously quoted of 7½c@7½c per pound for the American type and 8c@8½c per pound for the English.

Lard Oil—This oil continues firm, with some tendency to rise under the influence of rumors of large export demand. No price changes have been noted, and the export purchases have not been made. The prime grade is obtainable at \$2.00 per gallon.

Red Oil—Movement is fairly active still, and buyers are able to take up offerings as made in most instances. The general tone of dullness is being felt here and has restrained holders from running up their prices beyond the former level of 17½c@17¾c per pound.

Stearic Acid—Producers are still well behind, and firm prices are quoted. The activity has been somewhat less than last week but has been sufficient to hold prices up. Triple pressed is bringing 33c@34c per pound, with corresponding prices for the other types.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—During the week this oil showed an advance of 3c per gallon for the Newfoundland, which was later annulled by a corresponding decline. The price remains firm at the level of last week. Supplies are somewhat limited, and firm prices are expected for the future. A firm price of \$1.10@\$1.12 per gallon is quoted on the domestic oil.

Menhaden Oil—Demand continues good, and firm prices are quoted in all quarters. The Northern oil is on the market and is quoted at \$1.00 per gallon. The demand for Southern oil is good at the former price of 95c per gallon. The general dull tendency in the other oils has not made itself felt to any great extent in this oil.

ACTIVITY IN SOYA BEAN TRADE

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Tokyo, Japan, Jan. 12.—The soya bean trade is more active and stronger than expected, and other bean products, oil cakes in particular, show a similar tendency. At the close of 1919 soya beans halted round the level of 12 yen per picul. Manchurian soya beans are now quoted at 12.70 yen per picul.

Bean oil is also advancing. At the close of last year the oil was dull and inactive on the slackening demand from overseas. The price halted round 35 yen per picul—but the present quotation in Tokyo is 38 yen per picul. A prominent factor says he does not know any plausible reason for this boom in soya bean oil. It is probably in sympathy with beans, oil cakes and rapeseed oil.

PRICES OF OIL IN ENGLAND

Manchester, Eng., advices dated Jan. 24 say of oils: "Rape oil firm and in sellers' favor; £130 deodorized, crude £115 prompt; Hull prices, £115 crushed and extracted. Chinese wood oil steady at 139s for Hankow; Hongkong nominal at about 135s. Castor oil has recovered somewhat and is quoted 99s to 101s for pharmaceutical, first pressing 96s, seconds 94s per cwt. net barrels at works. Soya bean oil in buyers' favor; Oriental for shipment in cases 112s, deodorized 132s barrels. Cod oil: Newfoundland £82 to £83 per ton. English 77s 6d per cwt. prompt in barrels ex store. Coconut oil in small offering; deodorized naked 110s per cwt. net. Cochin 120s, Ceylon 115s. Palm kernel oil: 115s per cwt. crude; same January-April. Palm oil dull and more offering; Lagos £102."

The duty on exports of palm kernels from Nigeria was increased on Feb. 1 to £2 per ton.

SPANISH EXPORTS OF OLIVE OIL

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Barcelona, Spain, Jan. 23.—The exports of olive oil from Spain to the United States from January to August, 1919, amounted to 24,014,033 kilograms. The Committee of Agricultural Production estimates the probable harvest of olives for the year at 1,733,042,100 kilograms, and the output of olive oil at 327,209,500 kilograms. The figures for 1918 were 1,403,821,400 kilograms of olives and 255,302,300 kilograms of olive oil.

The exports of seeds, crude drugs, spices and flowers included the following:

	Kilogs.
Tartar (crude)	836,184
Tartrate of lime	1,057,293
Chloride of sodium (salt)	17,675,825
Olive oil	24,014,033
Olives	10,203,884
Licorice (stem)	1,818,979
Licorice (extract)	524,450
Almonds (husked)	835,940
Almonds (huskless)	4,821,556
Hazelnuts	881,705
Walnuts	784,076
Peanuts	126,126
Chestnut extract	74,635
Red pepper (refined and unrefined)	538,753
Anise seed	132,679
Saffron flowers	1,839

Prices are firm and practically nominal as follows:

Olive oil: Pesetas per 100 kg.

Andalusia (superior)	221.73 to
Andalusia (current)	160.75 "
Ebro	217.39 "
Aragon	243.47 "
Lerida	230.43 "
Urgel	230.43 "
Fanuts, first class (husked)	130.00
Fanuts, first class (huskless)	175.00 "

Almonds:

Husked	90.00 "	95.00
Mollares	210.00 "	240.00
Esperanza, first class .....	..... "	480.00
Mallorca (choice)	458.00 "	463.00
Mallorca (current)	395.00 "	405.00
Hazelnuts (garbled) .....	.....	190.00
Hazelnuts (choice) .....	.....	205.00
Hazelnuts, extra class (choice)	410.00 "	415.00
Hazelnuts, second class (choice)	390.00 "	405.00
Walnuts (choice) .....	.....	180.00
Chestnut extract, per liter	25.00 "	30.00
Canary seed, Sevilla	80.00 "	82.00
Cumin seed .....	.....	140.00
Anise seed, Castilla .....	.....	150.00
Anise seed, Mancha .....	.....	160.00
Saffron flowers, Motilla	180.00 "	190.00
Saffron flowers, Albacete	175.00 "	180.00
Saffron flowers, Aragon	140.00 "	165.00

Pesetas per kg.

Crude tartar, 24 to 30 degree acid	1.29
Tartrate of lime, 50 to 52 degree acid	2.50
Chloride of sodium (salt), Torrevieja	8.75
Chloride of sodium, extra, Torrevieja, per pkg.	11.50

Candles are used in Mexico because at 2½ cents apiece they are cheaper than kerosene, which is 50 to 100 per cent higher than in the United States, according to Consul E. A. Dow, of Ciudad Juárez.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Page 323

SLIGHT PRICE ADVANCES IN LONDON

Higher Quotations Announced on Acetanilid, Aspirin, Cloves, Clove Oil, Formaldehyde, Ipecac, Oxalic Acid, Quicksilver, Saltpeter and Vermilion—Hydroquinone Lower

(*Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

London, Feb. 17.—There were few price changes in fine chemicals and drugs this week, and no sales of importance at the drug auctions. Among the products that advanced slightly were acetanilid, aspirin, cloves, clove oil, formaldehyde, ipecac, oxalic acid, quicksilver, saltpeter and vermillion.

There is a firmer tone in nux vomica and phenazone. Farina is easier, and hydroquinone is lower.

London, Feb. 7 (By Mail).—Business, especially for export, keeps fairly brisk, and the general trend of prices is upwards. The prospect of renewal of trade with Russia is of much interest, both to buyers and sellers.

Antimony—The principal home refiners have advanced the official price £6 per ton, now ranging from £69 to £72, according to brand.

Borax and boric acid—An all-round advance of 2s per cwt. has been made, the present quotations being as follows: Borax crystals, B. P., 4ls per cwt., powder 42s; boric acid crystals, 74s, powder, 76s, and considerable business is being done.

Citric acid, on account of large orders, has again advanced, 4s 5d per lb. being now asked.

Coumarin is slightly cheaper, about 42s 6d per lb. being quoted on spot.

Cream tartar—Supplies arriving are very small, and the market is very firm at 285s to 290s for 98-99 per cent powdered.

Galls are higher, Persian blue having been sold at 160s per cwt., and Chinese at 190s on spot.

Guaiacol carbonate is scarce and dearer, at about 35s per lb. on spot.

Hydroquinone is rather easier, at about 13s to 13s 6d on spot.

Insect flowers—Stocks appear to be exhausted, and offers are unobtainable.

Lemon oil—Advices from Sicily point to a strong market. Sellers' prices here are much firmer, and 9s 6d is now about the value on spot.

Saltpetre—An advance of 3s per cwt. has been made in British refined.

Sulphonal is much easier, being offered at 50s to 51s per lb. on spot.

Theobromine is higher, at 50s per lb. for pure, and 30s for sodio-salicylate.

Vanillin is lower and may be bought at 74s per lb. on spot.

Palermo advices dated Jan. 15 say of lemon oil: "The pressing of the new lemons has only just begun, and new-crop goods come on the market in very small quantities. The fact that during December the production has been practically nil is a feature which will certainly have an influence on the further development of the market."

BRITISH RELAX BAN ON EXPORTS

(*Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

London, Feb. 7.—An Order in Council announces that in relation to the Customs Exportation Restriction Act, 1914, and the proclamation of May 10, 1917, and other statutes, certain goods have been removed from and added to the schedule of goods the export of which has been prohibited.

Goods Deleted from the Schedule—The following headings have been deleted:

Cakes and meals which may be used as forage or food for animals, as follows:

Cottonseed cake and cottonseed meal, linseed cake and meal, copra, ground nuts.

Oils and fats, edible: Coconut oil, ground nut oil, palm kernel oil, palm kernels.

Chemicals, drugs, dyestuffs and medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, as follows:

Benzol and its compounds and preparations, dimethylaniline, metacresol, methylaniline, paracresol.

Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof (except solvent naphtha, cresylic acid and mixtures containing cresylic acid), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives.

Goods Added to the Schedule—The following headings have been added:

Chemicals, drugs, dyes, dyestuffs and medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, the following:

Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof, whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives.

YEN AGAIN AT NORMAL VALUE

(*Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Tokyo, Japan, Jan. 12.—The Japanese yen is now normal, being worth 50 cents, United States gold. During the war the yen reached 55 cents, but with the return of peace gradually decreased until it is now at its normal place. The exchange on English sterling is very bad, however, the pound being worth only 6.70 yen, while the normal value is near 10 yen. Holders of letters of credit in sterling are not buying beyond absolute necessities.

A London report dated Jan. 15 says in regard to nitrate of soda: "A cable received from Chile today announces that the tender held on the 9th inst. for the sale of 100,000 tons May-June to the highest bidder over 12s has resulted in a price of 12s 9½d per quintal being paid for this lot. The market has consequently become much firmer, and quotations for any position this year are now about 13s per quintal."

The "Giornale d'Italia" states that the object of a trip to Cyrenaica undertaken by Signor Rossi was the personal inspection of recently discovered phosphate mines located between Derna and Cerene. The mines are probably the richest and most extensive in the world, it is said.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

31732—An importer in Spain desires to purchase for own account and secure agencies for colors and anilines. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Spanish port. Payment against documents and from 1 to 2 months' credit. Correspondence may be in Spanish and French. References.

31759—A manufacturer in the British West Indies desires to receive catalogues and full information regarding machinery for burning of charcoal, wood distillation, and the manufacture of by-products from same. He is also interested in apparatus for the manufacture of various plant extracts and essential oils. References.

31817—A firm in Spain desires to secure agencies on commission for the sale of sulphate of ammonia, coconut oil. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Spanish port. Correspondence may be in English. Samples are requested. References.

31832—The purchasing agent of firms in France desires to purchase and secure an agency for paints, oils, colors, varnish, and bronze powder. Quotations should be given c. i. f. French ports. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

31845—The general representative of a firm in France desires to secure an agency on commission for the sale in Spain of food products, perfumery, and fine chemicals. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Spanish port. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

31898—A firm in Portugal desires to purchase concentrated superphosphate, sulphate of ammonia, and other fertilizers; sulphate of copper, sulphur, sprayers, and raffia. Quotations should be given c. i. f. ports of Portugal. Payment against documents by open credit. Correspondence should be in Portuguese. References.

31925—A manufacturer in France desires to purchase machines for the manufacture of toilet soap. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Nantes or St. Nazaire. Payment cash. Reference.

31937—A cable request has been received from an agent in Italy for quotations in Italian currency, per quintals c. i. f. Genoa or Trieste, on large quantities of rosin, various brands of caustic soda, carbonate of soda, bitter, cacao, vegetable and natural oils, fats, and any kind of foodstuffs.

ASK AMENDMENT OF PATENT MEDICINE ACT

Toronto, Canada, Feb. 16.—A deputation representing the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association and the Ontario Association of Druggists waited on Hon. Newton W. Rowell, minister of the Federal Health Department at Ottawa, asking for amendments in the Act respecting patent medicines.

They objected to the clause providing that every druggist must register his formulas and secure license for those he uses, claiming that the fees charged for registration and license are an unnecessarily heavy burden.

They also asked for a revision of the provisions respecting drugs, the presence of which must be indicated on the label of the container of the patent medicine, as it was stated that many of these drugs were not of a character which made it necessary that they should be under such a schedule.

Foreign Trade Notes

The Bradford (England) Dyers' Association reports net profits of £613,000 for 1919. A final dividend of 19 per cent is declared on the ordinary shares, making 22½ per cent for the year. In 1918 the net profits were £458,000 and the dividend 17½ per cent and for 1917, £749,000 and 17½ per cent.

During the Cuban fiscal year 1918, imports of perfumery and essences increased as compared with the preceding year, and amounted in value to \$1,287,662, as against \$805,654 in 1917. The imports of French perfumery increased considerably. In 1917 these were valued at \$598,308, but in 1918 they were valued at \$912,173. American manufacturers increased their share of the trade from \$145,665 in 1917 to \$308,515 in 1918, while imports from Spain increased from \$40,171 in 1917 to \$51,656 in 1918.

In the report on the Blue Book of Zanzibar for the year 1918 it is estimated that there are in both the islands about 52,000 acres of cloves under cultivation, and about 4,700,000 trees in bearing. The average output of recent years has been about 14,000,000 lbs. The largest crop on record prior to the last crop was that of the season 1911-12, which amounted to 28,000,000 lbs., of which Pemba contributed 20,000,000 lbs., but the yield for the 1918-19 crop is nearly 29,000,000 lbs. The price is according to the size of the crop, and in recent years has varied from 8.8 rupees to 45.9 rupees per frasila (35 lbs.). The Government levies an export duty of 25 per cent. For the season July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, deliveries for the first nine months were from Zanzibar 7,919,650 lbs., and from Pemba 17,061,329 lbs. It was expected that by the end of that season about 5,000,000 lbs. to 6,000,000 lbs. would come in from merchants' stores.

NEW HANDBOOK ON CHINESE TRADE

Chinese imports from Japan increased 714 per cent between 1904 and 1918, from the United States 244 per cent and from England 49 per cent, according to a commercial handbook on China issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. The publication of this volume is attributed to the keen interest of American exporters in Chinese markets.

In Shantung, says the handbook, the trade of Tsing-tau has nearly doubled since the Japanese occupied the port. The Japanese administration at Dairen, in Manchuria, has been active in trade promotion, and the commerce there has increased, in eleven years, from \$22,000,000 to \$198,000,000. The United States has made substantial progress in selling merchandise to China, shipping \$117,000,000 worth in the fiscal year 1919 as against \$57,000,000 in 1914, just before the beginning of the war. In one notable item, however, a great decrease has occurred: our sales of cotton goods to China have fallen off from nearly \$30,000,000 in 1905 to \$1,200,000 in 1918.

A cablegram from Commercial Attaché Edwards at The Hague says the German potash syndicate reports the total production of actual potash for 1919 at 946,000 short tons, of which 264,000 tons were sold abroad, the remainder meeting 41 per cent of domestic needs. The German Potash Board has announced further increase in prices of potash for domestic use. This is the fourth time prices have been raised in a year. The new increase amounts to about 45 per cent. New prices are six times those of 1914.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

NOTICE—Prices quoted are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages. A price range (two sets of figures, .16-.19) indicates prices for different quantities or that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices, all of which are included within the range.

All quotations are on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces and American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers, the following tables of equivalents are published:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)	.130	Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon	.833	Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon	.379	Liters
1 Liter	.264	American Gallon
1 American Gallon (H ₂ O) weighs 8.35 pounds		
1 Pound (Avoirdupois) weighs .454 kilogram		
1 Kilogram weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)		

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Par Current
Great Britain (pound sterling)	\$4.866 \$3.36
France (franc)	.193 .870
Italy (lira)	.193 .853
Germany (mark)	.228 .810
Japan (yen)	.499 .485
Spain (peseta)	.193 .176
Holland (guilder)	.402 .376
Belgium (franc)	.193 .073
Switzerland (franc)	.193 .163
Norway (crown)	.268 .172
Sweden (crown)	.268 .185
Denmark (crown)	.268 .145
Argentina (peso)	.424 .451
Brazil (milreis)	.279 .267
China (Silver dollars—Hongkong)	.780 .99
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.083 1.196
(Tael—Peking, silver)	1.156 1.615
Russia (ruble)	.515 .028

Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls., blk. lb.	.60	.65
Acetphenenetidin	lb. 2.60	2.65
Aconitine, Sulph., ½ oz. vials ea.	—	—
Adeps Lanae, See Lanolin		
Alcohol 190 proof U.S.P., gal.	5.10	5.15
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof, gal.	5.25	5.40
Seconds Hands, U.S.P., gal.	6.00	6.50
Wood, ref. 95 p.c., gal.	1.80	1.90
97 p.c., gal.	1.88	1.93
Seconds Hands, U.S.P., gal.	6.00	6.50
Pure	gal. 2.30	2.35
Denatured, 180 proof	lb. .76	.80
188 proof	lb. .77	.81
Second Hands	gal. .70	.73
Aldehyde	lb. 1.25	1.45
Aloin U.S.P., powd.	lb. .90	.95
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst. lb.	.65	.70
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.	lb. —	4.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb. .95	1.00
Bromide, gran., bulk	lb. .80	.81
Carb. Dom. U.S.P. kegs, powd. lb.	14½	15½
Chloride, U.S.P.	lb. .25	.26
Iodide	lb. —	4.65
Oxalate Pure	lb. .83	.85
Persulfate	lb. .95	1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb. .50	.60
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb. .95	1.00
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums, gal.	3.90	4.00
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb. .18	.20
Needle powder	lb. .12	.14
Antipyrine, bulk	lb. 7.25	7.50
Apomorphine Hydrochloride, ox.	—	26.80
Argols	lb. .10	.11
Arsenic, red, See Heavy Chemicals White, See Heavy Chemicals		
Arsenous Iodide, U.S.P.	lb. —	4.85
Aspirin	lb. .95	1.00
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz-v.oz.	—	20.00
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-ox.v.oz.	—	13.50
Barbital	oz. —	2.25

Barium Carb. prec., pure...lb.	.28	.29
Dioxide	lb. .21	.22
Chlorate, pure	lb. .28	.29
Iodide	lb. —	5.15
Nitrate	lb. .11½	.12½
Bay Rum, Porto Rico....gal.	—	8.05
St. Thomas ....gal.	—	3.05
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)		
Benzonaphthol	lb. 4.25	4.50
Berberine Hdcrl.	lb. —	34.00
Acid Sulphate, lb.	—	31.00
Neutral Sulph.	lb. —	35.00
Bismuth Metallic	lb. —	2.57
Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	lb. —	5.60
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb. —	2.90
Oxychloride	lb. —	3.10
Salicylate	lb. —	2.30
Subbenzoate	lb. —	3.65
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb. —	2.90
For X-ray Diagnosis	lb. —	3.46
Subgallate	lb. —	2.65
Subiodide	lb. —	2.95
Subnitrate	lb. —	2.65
Subsulicate	lb. —	2.80
Tannate	lb. —	2.50
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb. —	.09
Crystals	U.S.P., Kegs...lb.	.09
Bromides, See Potass. Brom. etc.		
Bromine, U.S.P.	lb. —	.85
Cadmium Bromide, crystals lb.	1.60	1.65
Iodide	lb. —	4.30
Metal sticks	lb. 1.40	1.45
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb. —	7.28
Hydrobromide	lb. 8.25	8.50
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb. 6.00	6.10
Phosphate	lb. 10.00	10.50
Sulphate	lb. 9.25	9.56
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb. 1.70	1.75
Hypophosphites	lb. .92	.93
Iodide	lb. —	4.30
Phosphate, Precip.	lb. .18	.19
Sulphocarbonate	lb. .70	.75
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls.blks.lb.	—	3.33
16's in 1-lb. carton	—	3.35
24's in 1-lb. carton	—	3.35
32's in 1-lb. carton	—	2.87
Japan refined, 2½ lb. slabs, lb.	—	3.00
Monobromated, bulk	lb. —	5.05
Caramel	gal. 1.05	1.10
Casein, C.P.	—	.35
Technical	lb. .15	.16
Castor Oil, AA bbls.	—	.20
Cerium Oxalate	lb. .74	.78
Chalk, Precip., light	lb. .04½	.05
Drop	bbls. .02½	.03
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. crystals, drums incl'd 100 lb. lots	—	.95
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.	lb. —	1.26
Cinchonidin, Alk., crystals oz.	—	.74
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals oz.	—	.45
Sulphate	oz. —	10.50
Cocaine, Hydroc., Cryst.oz.	oz. —	10.75
Gran. Powd.	oz. —	10.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb. .37½	.40
Cases, fingers	lb. .45	.46
Codine, Alk. 25 gr. lots	oz. —	11.40
Hydrobromide	oz. —	9.10
Nitrate	oz. —	10.30
Phosphate	oz. —	5.66
Sulphate	oz. —	9.10
Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd...bbls.	90.00	92.00
Norwegian	bbl. 90.00	100.00
Collodium, U.S.P.	lb. .30	.31
Corn Syrup	lb. .05½	.05½
Corrosive Sublimated, see Mercury		
Comarin, See Morph. Cryst. U.S.P. lb.	.53½	.56
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb. .53½	.56
Creosote, U.S.P.	lb. .75	.80
Carbonate	lb. 3.75	4.00
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb. 15¾	16
Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochl.	lb. 2.80	3.00
Dover's Powder, U.S.P....vials.	ea. —	2.00
Emetine, Alk. 15 gr. vials.	ea. —	.37
Hydrochlorides, U.S.P....oz.	—	27.00
15 gr. vials.	ea. —	1.25
Epsom Salts, see Mag. Sulphate		
Ether, U.S.P., Conc.	lb. —	.19
Washed	lb. —	.30
Nitroso, conc.	lb. 1.10	1.11
U.S.P., 1880	lb. —	.37
Anaesthesia	lb. —	.23
Epicalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals		
*Formaldehyde	lb. .43	.45
Gelatin, silver	lb. 1.25	1.30
"Nominal		
Glycerin, C.P.	lb. .24	.25
Drums and bbls. added	lb. —	.77
C. P. in cans	lb. —	.22½
Dynamite, drums included	lb. 15½	15½
Saponification, loose	lb. 14	14½
Soap Lye, loose	lb. —	6.50
Guaiacol, liquid	lb. —	6.50
Carbonate	lb. —	6.50
Haarlem Oil, dom.	gross	3.50
Imported	gross	5.50
*Hexamethylenetetramine	lb. 1.90	2.00
Hydrastine, Alk.	oz. —	26.50
Hydrochloride	oz. —	26.50
Sulphate	oz. —	26.50
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots	bottles	7.50
8-oz. bottles	gross	7.75
12-oz. bottles	gross	11.25
16-oz. bottles	gross	16.25
20-oz. bottles	gross	19.25
Hydroquinone, bulk	lb. 2.00	4.25
Ichthyol	lb. —	4.25
Iodides. See Potass. Iodide, etc.		
Iodine, Resublimed	lb. —	4.10
Iodoform, Powdered	lb. —	4.85
Crystals	lb. —	5.35
Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII	lb. —	1.22
and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.		
Green scales, U.S.P.	lb. —	1.33
Iodide	lb. —	3.90
Syrup, U.S.P. 1900	lb. —	1.04
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb. —	1.09
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb. —	1.09
Metallic, Reduced	lb. —	.90
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.	lb. 17	20
Anhydrous, cans	lb. 24	28
Lead Iodide, U.S.P. VIII	lb. —	3.05
Licorice, U.S.P., Mass.	lb. 54	54
Powdered	lb. 80	90
Sticks	lb. 80	88
Comp. Powder	lb. 25	26
Lithium Carbonate	lb. —	1.50
Citrate	lb. —	2.50
Lycopodium, U.S.P.	lb. 18	20
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.	lb. —	12½
Technical, bbls.	lb. 12	13½
Glycerophosphate	lb. —	4.55
Hypophosphate	lb. 1.65	1.70
Oxide, tins light	lb. —	1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb. —	2.1
Salicylate	lb. —	.65
Sulphate, Epsom Salt, tech.	100-ths. lbs.	2.00
U.S.P. 100-lbs.	2.50	3.00
Manganese Glyceroph.	lb. 3.00	3.10
Hypophosphate, U.S.P., VIII	lb. 2.00	2.10
Iodide	lb. .75	.80
Sulphate, crystals	lb. —	.55
Menthol, Japanese	lb. 13.25	13.75
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb.	ea. 80.00	85.00
Bisulphite	lb. —	1.10
Blue Mass	lb. —	.74
Powdered	lb. —	.73
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb. —	1.00
50 p.c.	lb. —	.57
Citrine Ointment	lb. —	1.52
Calomel, Amer.	lb. —	1.42
Corrosive Sublimate, cryst.	lb. —	1.37
Powdered, Granular	lb. —	.88
Iodide, Green	lb. —	.91
Red	lb. —	.81
Yellow	lb. —	1.67
Red Precipitate	lb. —	1.77
Powdered	lb. —	1.91
White Precipitate	lb. —	1.86
Powdered	lb. —	.74
with chalk	lb. —	.74
Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals		
Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb. 18	19
Mineral Oil, white	gal. 1.00	2.00
Morphine, Acet. 25-oz.	oz. —	8.90
Hydrobromide	oz. —	8.80
Hydrochloride	oz. —	8.80
Sulphate	oz. —	8.80
Diacetyl Alkaloid 10-oz.	oz. —	13.10
Diacetyl Hydcl.	oz. —	11.55
Ethyl Hydcl.	oz. —	13.45
Opium, cases, U.S.P.	lb. —	6.50
Powdered	lb. —	8.50
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.	lb. 1.50	1.55
Papain	lb. 8.50	4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal. 3.10	3.60
Parformaldehyde	lb. —	.28
Paris Green, kegs	lb. .35	.36
Pepsin, Powd., U.S.P.	lb. 3.00	

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Cream White	.09	.09%	
Lily White	.15	.16	
Snow White	.18	.20	
Phenolphthalein	1.60	1.75	
Phosphorus, yellow	.15	.35	
Red	.68	.70	
Pilocarpine	—	9.50	
*Podophyllin	—	11.00	
Potassium acetate	.75	.89	
Bicarbonate, U.S.P.	.33	.34	
Bisulphite	.45	.60	
C. P.	.75	.85	
Bromide Crystals, bulk	.90	.91	
Granulated	.83	.86	
Carbonate, U.S.P.	.60	.65	
Chlorate	.15	.15%	
Chromate, cryst. yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10.	—	.75	
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P.	—	1.76	
Glycerophosphate, 75%	1.75	1.80	
Hypophosphate	.93	2.00	
Iodide, bulk	—	3.10	
Lactophosphate	—	1.00	
Permanganate, U.S.P.	.70	.75	
Salicylate	1.60	1.65	
Sulphite, C.P.	1.11	1.16	
Tartrate, powdered	—	1.25	
Procaine, oz. bottles	7.00	7.50	
5 gr. bottles	1.50	1.60	
*Pyridin	—	2.00	
Quicksilver, See Mercury	—	.90	
Quinine Sulph., 100-oz. tins	—	.98	
Second Hands, Java	.92	.93	
*Second Hands, Amer.	—	.90	
Bisulphite, 100-oz. tins	—	.90	
Aalkoid	—	1.20	
Acetate	—	1.20	
Benzonte	—	1.20	
Citrate	—	1.20	
Dihydchloride	—	1.20	
Hydrochloride	—	1.19	
Hypophosphate	—	1.20	
Phosphate	—	1.19	
Salicylate	—	1.19	
Tannate	—	.90	
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	—	1.26	
Sulphate, tins	—	.85	
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P.	5.75	6.00	
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.	—	.39	
Powdered, bbls.	—	.59	
Rosewater, triple	—	9.50	
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	3.00	3.25	
U.S.P., Insoluble	3.00	3.25	
Salicin, bulk	—	30.00	
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	.90	.95	
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb. 120.00	—125.00	
Powdered	lb. 120.00	—125.00	
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	—	.30;	
Silver nitrate, 500 oz. lots	.82%	.53	
Soap, Castile, white pure	.26	.28	
Powd., U.S.P., bbls.	.40	.42	
Green, U.S.P.	.17	.18	
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran.	.25	.29	
Benzonte, gran., U.S.P.	—	.75	
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls.	.024	.034	
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	.75	.76	
Cacodylate	—	1.40	
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev.	Crystals, c. b. 10.	.12	.14
Granular, c. b. 10.	—	.15	
Citrate, U.S.P. Cryst.VIIIfb.	—	1.09	
Granular, U.S.P. gran.IXfb.	—	1.24	
Cyanide 96-98, see Heavy Chemicals	—	—	
Glycerophosphate, crystals	2.15	2.20	
Hypophosphate, U.S.P.	1.00	1.05	
Iodide, bulk	—	3.65	
Peroxide	.35	.40	
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	—	.13	
Recryst.	.17	.18	
Dried	.40	.45	
Salicylate, U.S.P.	—	.60	
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	.014	.015	
Strontium Brom. Cryst. blk.	.75	.76	
Carbonate, pure	.35	.36	
Iodide, bulk	—	3.60	
Nitrate	.24	.25	
Salicylate, U.S.P.	—	.65	
Strychnine Alkd., cryst.	—	1.80	
Acetate	—	1.80	
Hypophosphate	—	2.00	
Hydrochloride	—	1.50	
Nitrate	—	1.80	
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	—	1.40	
Sugar of Milk, Powder	.28	.29	
Cartons, 1 lb.	—	.35	
Sulphonal, 100-oz. lots	.68	.70	

*Nominal

Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb. 12.50	—12.75
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	—lb. 10.00	—10.50
Sulphur, roll, bbls.	100 lbs.	3.20
Flour, 100 p.c. pure	100 lbs.	3.35
Flowers, 100 p.c. pure	100 lbs.	3.55
Precip., U.S.P.	—lb.	— .17
Lac Sulphur	—lb.	.09
Tartar Emetic, tech.	—lb.	.67
U.S.P.	—lb.	.73
Talcum, Amer.	—lb.	.015
Purified	—lb.	.07
Terpin Hydrate	—lb.	1.03
Theobromine Alkaloid	—lb. 10.00	—10.25
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	—lb. 12.00	—12.25
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	—lb.	—11.50
Tin, bichloride, see Heavy Chemicals	—	—
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	—lb.	— .60
Toluol, See Coal Tar Crudes	—	—
Trional	—oz.	— .85
Vanillin, see Aromatic Chemicals	—	—
Witch Hazel', Ext. dble dist.	bbl.	gal. 1.18
Zinc Carbonate	—lb.	— .16
Chloride, U.S.P.	—lb.	.45
Iodide, bulk	—lb.	— .85
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	—lb.	.19
Stearate	—lb.	.38
Ambergris, black	oz.	— —10.00
Grey	—lb.	— —25.00
Areca Nuts	—lb.	.25
Powdered	—lb.	.28
Balm of Gilead Buds	—lb.	1.35
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.	—lb.	.08
Cantharides, Chinese	—lb.	1.40
Powdered	—lb.	— 1.55
Russian, whole	—lb.	— 3.75
Powdered	—lb.	— 4.00
Castoreum	—lb.	— 6.00
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.05
Wood, powdered	lb.	.04
Civet	oz.	2.50
Colocynth, Apples	Trieste, lb.	.44
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.34
Spanish Apples	—lb.	—
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb.	.58
Jewelers, large	lb.	1.60
Small	lb.	1.50
French	lb.	.58
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb.	.35
Keeds	—lb.	— 2.50
Ergot, Russian	—lb.	— 5.56
Spanish	—lb.	— 5.50
Grains of Paradise	—lb.	— 35
Guarana	—lb.	— 1.10
Honey, Calif.	—lb.	.20
Hops, N. Y., prime	—lb.	.83
Pacific Coast, prime	—lb.	.85
Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar)	—	—
Russian	—lb.	—10.00
Kamala	—lb.	— 5.00
Kola Nuts, West Indies	—lb.	— .18
Leeches	—lb.	— 8.00
Lupulin	—lb.	1.50
Mai ra, large flake	lb.	.68
Small flake	lb.	— .55
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.17
Irish	lb.	.11
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz. 15.00	—16.00
Tongquin	oz. 25.00	—26.00
Grain, Cab.	oz. 23.00	—25.00
Tongquin	oz. 45.00	—50.00
*Synthetic	oz.	—30.00
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	— .09
Powders	lb.	.14
Poppy Heads	—lb.	— 1.25
Sandalwood	—lb.	.52
Ground	—lb.	— .60
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.25
Powdered	lb.	2.50
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.29
Storax, liquid, tech.	—	— 1.25
Tamarinds, bbls.	—	.11
Kegs	per keg	— 5.75
Turpentine, Venice, True	—lb.	— 3.00
Artificial	—lb.	.14
Spirits, see Naval Stores	—	—

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	—lb.	.47%
South American	—lb.	.62%
*Fir, Canada	—gal.	—14.75
Oregon	—gal.	1.75
Peru	—lb.	— 5.75
Tolu	—lb.	1.50

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.24
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.17
Barberry	—lb.	— 1.00
Bayberry	—lb.	.50
Blackhawk, of root	lb.	.60
of Tree	lb.	.32
Buckthorn	lb.	.80
Callisaya	lb.	.60
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.16
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	—
Siftings	lb.	—
Cinchona, red quills	lb.	.10
Broken	lb.	.75
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	—
*Broken	lb.	.60
*Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	—
*Powdered boxes	lb.	—
*Maracibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—
Condurango	lb.	.11
Cotton Root	lb.	.26
Cramp (true)	lb.	.50
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.09
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	—
*Nominal	—	—

Crude Drugs

MISCELLANEOUS

Agar, Agar, No. 1	lb.	.82
No. 2	lb.	.74
No. 3	lb.	.68
Flowers, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	.70
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.35
Sweet	lb.	.40
Meal	lb.	.45
*Nominal	—	—

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Select bds.	lb. .65 — .70	Cape	lb. .12 — .13
Hemlock	lb. .07 — .08	Curacao, cases	lb. .09% — .10
Lemon Peel	lb. .10 — .10%	Socotrine, whole	lb. .75 — .80
Mesereon	lb. .25 — .38	Powdered	lb. — — .90
Oak, red	lb. .08 — .45	Ammoniac, tears	lb. — — —
White	lb. .05 — .09	Powdered	lb. — — —
Orange Peel, bitter	lb. .09 — .10	Arabic, firsts	lb. .30 — .40
Malaga, Sweet	lb. .12 — .13	Second	lb. — — —
Trieste, sweet	lb. .10 — .12	Sorts Amber	lb. .15 — .15%
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb. .22 — .24	Powdered	lb. .27 — .30
Northern	lb. .22 — .24	Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb. 3.40 — 3.50
Pomegranate of Root	lb. .26 — .28	Powdered	lb. 4.75 — 5.00
of Fruit	lb. .25 — .28	Senzoin, Siam	lb. .80 — 1.00
Sassafras, ordinary	lb. .40 — .45	Sumatra	lb. .33 — .36
Select	lb. .50 — .55	Camphor, ref., See fine chem. list	
Simaruba	lb. .50 — .55	Catechu	lb. .11 — .15
Soap, whole	lb. .13% — .15	Damar	lb. .58 — .65
Cat	lb. .23 — .24	Hemlock	lb. .33 — .90
Crushed	lb. — — .20	Kino	lb. — — .80
Wahoo, of Root	lb. .90 — 1.00	Mastic	lb. .85 — 1.00
of Tree	lb. .30 — .35	Myrrh, Select	lb. .80 — .35
Willow, Black	lb. .06 — .07	Siftings	lb. .70 — .75
White	lb. .16 — .17	Olibanum, siftings	lb. .16 — .17
White Pine Rosed	lb. .07 — .08	Tears	lb. .17 — .20
White Poplar	lb. .07 — .08	Opium, See fine chem. list	
Wild Cherry	lb. .15 — .21	Sandarac	lb. — — .80
Witch Hazel	lb. .08 — .09	Senegal, picked	lb. — — —
		Sorts	lb. — — —
		Spruce	lb. 1.00 — 1.20
		Thus	lb. — — .25
		Tragacanth, Aleppo first	lb. — — 5.50
		Seconds	lb. — — 5.00
		Thirds	lb. — — 2.50
		SHELLAC	
		D. C.	lb. — — —
		*Diamond "I"	lb. — — —
		*Fine Orange	lb. — — 1.70
		Second Orange	lb. — — 1.65
		*T. N.	lb. — — 1.55
		*Button	lb. — — —
		Regular bleached	lb. — — 1.70
		Bone, dry	lb. — — 1.75
		Superfine	lb. — — 1.65
		LEAVES AND HERBS	
		*Aconite	lb. .60 — .70
		Balmony	lb. .15 — .17
		Bay, true	lb. — — —
		Helladonna	lb. .30 — .40
		Boneset, leaves and tops	lb. .16 — .18
		Buchu, short	lb. — — 2.40
		Long	lb. 2.40 — 2.45
		Cannabis, true, imported	lb. — — —
		American	lb. .29 — .35
		Catnip	lb. .15 — .16
		Chestnut	lb. .06 — .07
		Chiretta	lb. .25 — .28
		Coca, Huanuco	lb. — — —
		Truxilla	lb. .60 — .70
		Coltsfoot	lb. — — .25
		Comium	lb. .29 — .31
		Corn Silk	lb. .12 — .14
		Damiana	lb. — — .14
		Deer Tongue	lb. .12 — .14
		Digitalis, Domestic	lb. .27 — .28
		Imported	lb. .30 — .32
		Eucalyptus	lb. .10 — .11
		Euphorbia, Pilularia	lb. .15 — .16
		Grindelia Robusta	lb. .14 — .15
		Henbane, German	lb. — — —
		*Russian	lb. 1.20 — 1.25
		Domestic	lb. .35 — .40
		Henna	lb. — — .60
		Horehound	lb. .16 — .18
		Iaborandi	lb. .40 — .55
		Laurel	lb. .07 — .07½
		Life Everlasting	lb. .10 — .11
		Liverwort	lb. .21 — .25
		Lobelia	lb. 1.25 — 1.50
		Matico	lb. .23 — .25
		Marjoram, African	lb. .45% — .48
		French	lb. .45 — .45½
		Nominal	
		ROOTS	
		Aconite, U.S.P.	lb. — — .90
		*Alkanet	lb. — — 2.50
		Althea, cut	lb. — — .35
		Whole	lb. .35 — .40
		Angelica American	lb. .35 — .37
		Imported	lb. .39 — .69
		Arnica	lb. .85 — 1.00
		Arrowroot, American	lb. — — .10
		Bermuda	lb. — — .60
		St. Vincent	lb. — — .16
		Bamboo Brier	lb. .10 — .12
		Bearfoot	lb. .05 — .09
		Belladonna	lb. .50 — .65
		Berberis, Aquifolium	lb. .15 — .17
		Beth	lb. .18 — .20
		Blood	lb. .29 — .30
		Blueflag	lb. — — .45
		Bryonia	lb. .24 — .26
		Burdock, Imported	lb. .18 — .19
		American	lb. .15 — .16
		Calamus bleached	lb. 1.10 — 1.25
		Unbleached, natural	lb. .16 — .17
		Cohosh, black	lb. .10 — .11
		Bue	lb. .13 — .15
		Colchicum	lb. 1.25 — 1.30
		Colombo, whole	lb. .24 — .26
		Comfrey	lb. .25 — .26
		Culver's	lb. .25 — .26
		Cransbill, see Geranium	
		Dandelion, English	lb. .23 — .24
		American	lb. .23 — .23
		Doggrass, genuine	lb. .65 — .70
		Cut Bermuda	lb. .29 — .30
		Echinacea	lb. .65 — .70
		Elecampane	lb. .15 — .17
		Galangal	lb. .28 — .30
		Gelasmium	lb. .16 — .17
		Gentian	lb. .12 — .13
		Geranium	lb. — — .14
		Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb. .23 — .28
		Bleached	lb. .30 — .32
		*Ginseng, Cultivated	lb. 3.00 — 9.00
		Wild, Eastern	lb. 5.00 — 10.00
		Northwestern	lb. 5.00 — 22.00
		Southern	lb. — — —
		Golden Seal	lb. 5.85 — 6.00
		Powdered	lb. 6.50 — 6.75
		*Hellebore, Black, Imported	lb. 1.40 — 1.50
		White, Domestic	lb. — — .29
		Powdered	lb. — — .22
		Imported Powdered	lb. .21 — .23
		Ipecac, Cartagena	lb. — — .350
		Powdered	lb. — — .375
		Rio, whole	lb. — — .350
		Powdered	lb. — — .375
		Jalap, whole	lb. — — .80
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Lady Slipper	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Licorice, "Russian, cut."	lb.	.80	— .90
Spanish natural bales.	lb.	.17	— .18
Selected	lb.	—	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .24
*Lavage, American	lb.	.78	— .75
Manaca	lb.	.25	— .26
Mandrake	lb.	.42	— .44
Musk, Russian	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Orris, Florentine bold.	lb.	.15	— .16
Verona	lb.	.12	— .14
Pareira Brava	lb.	.30	— .32
Pellitory	lb.	.29	— .31
Pink, true	lb.	—	— 2.60
Pleurisy	lb.	—	— .22
Poke	lb.	.16	— .18
Khatayn	lb.	.12	— .14
Khubarb			
High Dried	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.00
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.70	— .75
American	lb.	.32	— .35
Mexican	lb.	.44	— .45
Senega, Northern	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Southern	lb.	—	—
Serpentaria	lb.	.75	— .80
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .22
Snake, Canada natural	lb.	.45	— .50
Stripped	lb.	—	— .75
Spikenard	lb.	.32	— .36
Squill, white	lb.	.12	— .13
Stillingia	lb.	.15	— .17
Stone	lb.	.12	— .14
Turmeric Madras	lb.	.10½	— .11
Aleppy	lb.	.10	— .10½
China	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Unicorn false (Helonias)	lb.	.75	— .90
"True (Aletris)	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.40	— .45
*English	lb.	—	—
*German	lb.	—	—
*Japanese	lb.	—	—
Yellow Dock	lb.	.11	— .12
*Yellow Parilla	lb.	—	— .20
SEEDS			
Anise, Levant	lb.	—	—
Star	lb.	.26	— .28
Spanish	lb.	.22	— .23½
Canary, "Spanish"	lb.	—	—
Morocco	lb.	.09½	— .10
South American	lb.	.07½	— .07½
Caraway, African	lb.	.10½	— .11
Dutch	lb.	.10	— .10½
Domestie	lb.	—	—
Cardamom, bleached	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Celery	lb.	.24	— .24½
Colchicum	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Confum	lb.	.35	— .40
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.06	— .06½
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Bleached	lb.	.08½	— .09
*Cumin, Levant	lb.	—	—
*Maita	lb.	—	—
Morocco	lb.	.10½	— .10½
Dill	lb.	.11	— .11½
Fennel, French	lb.	.13	— .13½
German	lb.	.14	— .16
Bombay	lb.	.12½	— .13
Flax, whole	per bbl.	20.00	— 22.00
Ground	lb.	.11	— .12
Foenugreek	lb.	.03½	— .04
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.08	— .08½
Chilian	lb.	.08½	— .09
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.05½	— .06
Larkspur	lb.	.33	— .35
Lobella	lb.	—	— 1.50
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	—	—
Dutch	lb.	.25	— .26
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.15	— .15½
California Brown	lb.	.17½	— .18
Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.08	— .08½
English, Yellow	lb.	.17½	— .18
Parsley	lb.	.28	— .29
Poppy, "Dutch"	lb.	.65	— .66
Russian blue	lb.	—	—
Indian	lb.	.40	— .41
White Indian	lb.	.13	— .13½
Quince	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Rape, English	lb.	—	—
Japanese small	lb.	.12	— .12½
Domestic	lb.	.09½	— .10
*Nominal			
Sabadilla	lb.	.16	— .17
Stramenium	lb.	.25	— .26
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Kombe	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	—	—
South American	lb.	.09½	— .10
Worm, American	lb.	.30	— .35
Levant	lb.	—	— 1.10
SPICES			
Capicum, African pods	lb.	.17	— .18
sombaya	lb.	.15	— .16
Japan Caps	lb.	.19	— .20
Cassia Buds	lb.	.22	— .24
China, Selected, mats	lb.	.16	— .17
Saigon, assortment	lb.	.43	— .45
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.26	— .27
Mombasa	lb.	.17	— .18
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.35	— .38
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.48	— .49
Amboynas	lb.	.54½	— .55
Penang	lb.	.70	— .80
Ginger, African	lb.	1.23½	— 1.2½
Jamaica, white good	lb.	.23	— .28
Japan	lb.	.13½	— .14
Mace, Sianw	lb.	.48	— .49
Banda, No. 2	lb.	.41	— .42
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.37	— .37½
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.31	— .32
75s-80s	lb.	.33	— .34
Pepper, Black Sling	lb.	.18	— 18½
White	lb.	.23½	— .29
Pimento, Select	lb.	.10	— 10½
WAXES			
Bayberry	lb.	.43	— .44
Bees, white	lb.	.68	— .65
Refined, light	lb.	.48	— .49
Dark	lb.	.45	— .46
Crude, light	lb.	.43	— .44
Dark	lb.	.41	— .42
Candelilla	lb.	.31	— .34
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	—	— .85
No. 1, North Country	lb.	.60	— .60
No. 2, North Country	lb.	.60	— .62
No. 3, Fatty Gray	lb.	.45	— .46
No. 3, Chalky	lb.	.44	— .42
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.13	— .14
White	lb.	.16	— .17
Montan, crude	lb.	.35	— .36
*Bleached	lb.	—	—
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.35	— .36
Green	lb.	—	—
*Refined, white	lb.	—	—
*Domestic	lb.	—	—
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 128-130 deg. m.p. lb.	—	— .11	
*Foreign, 130-132 deg. m.p. lb.	—	— .11½	
Stearic Acid, see Vegetables Oils, pg. 40			
Essential Oils			
Almond, Bitter, U.S.P.	lb.	0.75	— 10.00
Bitter, f.f. P. A.	lb.	10.00	— 10.25
Artificial, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Sweet	lb.	.85	— .90
Peach Kernel	lb.	.50	— .52
Amber, Crude	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Anise, U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Bay	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bergamot	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Artificial	lb.	—	— 4.25
*Bois de Rose	lb.	10.50	— 11.00
Cajuput, Native	lb.	.85	— .90
U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Camphor, Sassafrassy	lb.	.12	— .14
Japanese, white	lb.	.35	— .38
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Cassia, Technical	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Lead, Free Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Cedar, Leaf	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Cedar Wood, light	lb.	.45	— .48
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	—	— 28.00
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.73	— .77
Java	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
OLEORESINS			
Capicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Aspidium (Malefer) Imported	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Cubeb	lb.	7.75	— 8.00
Ginger	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Malefern	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Mullein (so-called) Imported	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
*Orris, domestic	lb.	—	— 20.00
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum) Imported	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Pepper, black	lb.	—	— 7.60
AROMATIC CHEMICALS			
Acetophenone	lb.	4.50	— 6.25
Amyl Salicylate	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Imported	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Anthol	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Anisic Aldehyde, C.P.	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Benzyl Acetate	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Imported	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Benzyl Alcohol	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Imported	lb.	3.00	— 3.25

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Benzyl Benzoate	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Imported	lb.	—	6.50
Borneol	lb.	—	3.50
Bromostyrol	lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Castoreum, See Crude Drug, Misc.			
Cinnamic Acid	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Cinnamic Alcohol	lb.	—	36.00
Cinnamic Aldehyde	lb.	—	5.50
Citral	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Citronellol	lb.	—	16.00
Imported	lb.	—	30.00
Coumarin	lb.	—	6.50
Ethyl Cinnamate	lb.	6.00	— 8.00
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Eugenol	lb.	6.50	— 6.65
Geraniol, from Citronella	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Geranyl Acetate	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Geranyl	lb.	—	—
Heliotropin	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Indol, C. P.	oz.	—	—
Imported	oz.	—	30.00
Iso-Eugenol	lb.	9.25	— 10.00
Imported	lb.	15.00	— 16.00
Linalool	lb.	7.00	— 12.00
Linalyl Acetate	lb.	13.50	— 15.00
Linalyl Benzoate	lb.	—	18.00
Menthol	lb.	13.25	— 13.75
Methyl Anthranilate	lb.	12.50	— 14.00
Imported	lb.	17.00	— 20.00
Methyl Cinnamate	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Methyl Paracresol	lb.	—	— 16.00
Methyl Salicylate	lb.	.75	— .80
Mirbane, rect., drums extra	lb.	.16	— .17
Musk Ambrette	lb.	86.00	— 100.00
Musk Ketone	lb.	—	45.00
Musk Xylene	lb.	14.00	— 16.00
Musk, Natural, See Crude Drug, Misc.			
Phenylacetalddehyde	lb.	40.00	— 42.00
Phenylethyl Alcohol	lb.	38.00	— 40.00
Phenylacetic Acid	lb.	12.00	— 15.00
Rhodinol	lb.	18.00	— 20.00
Imported	lb.	20.00	— 24.00
Safrol	lb.	.80	— .85
Terpineol, C. P.	lb.	—	1.50
Imported	lb.	—	2.00
Thymol	lb.	12.00	— 12.25
Vanillin	oz.	.35	— 1.05
Violet, artificial	lb.	12.00	— 18.00

Heavy Chemicals

Acetone	lb.	—	18 1/2 — 14
Acetic acid, 28 p.e., bbls., Incl.			
100 lbs.	—	—	3.75
56 p.e., bbls.	100 lbs.	—	— 6.50
70 p.e., bbls.	100 lbs.	—	— 7.50
30 p.e., bbls.	100 lbs.	—	— 8.00
Redistilled	100 lbs.	—	— 8.50
Pure	100 lbs.	—	— 9.50
Glacial, bbls. and carboys...	11.00	—	— 12.75
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04	— .0454
Ground	lb.	.0454	— .0454
Powdered	lb.	.0454	— .0454
Chrome	lb.	.15	— .16
Potash lump	lb.	.0734	— .08
Powdered	lb.	.08	— .0854
Chrome	lb.	.17	— .18
Ground	lb.	.08	— .0854
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	— 6.38
Aluminum chloride, carboys	lb.	—	.05
Anhydrous	lb.	—	.15
Sulph.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Low grade	lb.	1.70	— 1.85
Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	.16	— .18
Heavy	lb.	.0854	.10
Arsenic, white	lb.	.12 1/2	— .13
Red	lb.	.20	— .22
Arsenious Acid	lb.	.12 1/2	.13
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.38	— .35
Ammonia Carbonate	lb.	.134	— .134
"Ammonia Water, 26 deg., carb.	lb.	.04	— .09
20 deg., carboys	lb.	—	.0954
18 deg., carboys	lb.	—	.0854
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	.0754

*Nominal

Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	—
Nitrate	lb.	.09	— .10	
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	—	12 1/2	
Granulated, white	lb.	.15	— .16	
Lump	lb.	.25 1/2	— .26	
*Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	—	
"Dom. double bags, 100 lbs.	—	—	7.50	
Antimony, Sulphuret	lb.	—	—	
Crimson F.	lb.	—	—	
Golden No. 1.	lb.	—	—	
No. 2	lb.	—	—	
Vermillion	lb.	—	—	
Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	.034	— .0454	
*Barium, chloride	ton	50.00	— 160.00	
Imported	ton	—	—	
Binoxide	lb.	.23	— .25	
Carbonate	ton	75.00	— 80.00	
Nitrate	lb.	.11	— .13	
Maryrite, floated, white	ton	25.00	— 35.00	
Off color	ton	14.00	— 18.00	
Bleaching Pd. f.o.b. wks	100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.75	
Export F.A.S.	100 lbs.	3.25	— 3.50	
Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.10	
Carbide	lb.	.05	— .07	
Carbonate	lb.	.0134	— .024	
Light	lb.	.0854	— .094	
Heavy	lb.	.08	— .09	
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	20.00	— 25.00	
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—	
Chlorine, liquefied	lb.	.0954	— .1054	
99 p.e. carlots, N.Y.	100 lbs.	8.25	— 8.37	
99 p.e. carlots, N.Y.	100 lbs.	8.25	— 8.50	
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.30	— 1.40	
Ferric Chloride, crys.	lb.	.15	— .16	
Liquid, 40 deg.	lb.	.07	— .0754	
Fluor spar, Powdered	ton	42.00	— 45.00	
Acid Grade	ton	50.00	— 60.00	
Fuse Oil, crude	gal.	2.50	— 2.85	
Refined	gal.	3.75	— 3.80	
Hydrofluoric Ac. 30 p.e. bbls.	lb.	.08	— .09	
18 p.e. in carboys	lb.	.11	— .12	
52 p.e. in carboys	lb.	—	— .12	
Lactic Acid, 22 p.e.	lb.	.05	— .07	
Lead, Acetate, white crys.	lb.	.14	— .1454	
Broken Cakes	lb.	.134	— .14	
Granulated	lb.	.134	— .14	
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.28	— .30	
Paste	lb.	.134	— .15	
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .15	
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09	— .13	
Foreign	lb.	—	—	
Red, American	lb.	.1054	— .13	
Sulphate, basic	lb.	—	— .054	
White, Basic Carb., Amer.	lb.	—	—	
dry	lb.	.0954	— .13	
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .13	
Lithopone	lb.	—	—	
Lime, hydrate	lb.	—	—	
Acetate	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.05	
Sulphur solution	gal.	.17	— .22	
Magnesite	ton	65.00	— 68.00	
f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.034	— .04	
Manganese Chloride	lb.	.15	— .16	
Dioxide	lb.	.13	— .15	
Sulphate	lb.	.15	— .17	
Muriatic acid,				
18 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	—	— 1.80	
20 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.65	— 1.75	
22 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	—	— 2.00	
Nickel oxide	lb.	.40	— .50	
Salts, single	lb.	.14	— .16	
double	lb.	.14	— .15	
Nitric acid, 26 deg. carboys	lb.	.05	— .054	
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.054	— .0654	
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.054	— .07	
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.0754	— .0754	
Phosphoric Acid, 85-88 p.e.	lb.	.33	— .38	
30 p.e. tech.	lb.	.214	— .254	
Phosphorus red	lb.	.40	— .70	
Yellow	lb.	.35	— .40	
Sesquisulphide	lb.	—	—	
Plaster of Paris	bbi.	1.50	— 1.60	
True Dental	bbi.	1.75	— 2.00	
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.30	— .34	
Sticks	lb.	1.00	— 1.10	

Metals

Tin	cwt.	—	— 60.0
Straits	cwt.	—	— 58.75
Banca	cwt.	—	— 58.50
American, pure	cwt.	—	— 57.5
99% pure	cwt.	—	—
Copper			
Prime Lake	cwt.	19.50	— 20.00
Electrolytic	cwt.	19.00	— 19.25
Casting	cwt.	19.00	— 19.25
Lead			
Amer. S. & R. Co.	cwt.	—	— 8.50
Open Mkt. Price	cwt.	8.87 1/2	— 9.00
Zinc (Spelter)			
Shipment	cwt.	9.72 1/2	— 9.75
Prompt	cwt.	—	— 9.20
Antimony			
Chinese and Japanese	cwt.	11.62 1/2	— 11.87 1/2
Aluminum			
98-99% Virgin	cwt.	81.50	— 82.50
98-99% Remelted	cwt.	81.00	— 82.00
Remelted No. 12	cwt.	29.00	— 30.00
Powdered	cwt.	—	— 42.00
Magnesium, 99%	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Nickel			
Ingot	cwt.	42.00	— 43.00
Shot	cwt.	—	— 43.00
Electrolytic	cwt.	—	— 45.00
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Bismuth, (See Fine Chemical Prices)	
Cadmium	lb. — — 1.40
Cobalt	lb. 2.50 — 3.00
Silver	oz. — — 1.314
Platinum, pure	oz. — — 160.00
Iridium	oz. — — 300.00
Quicksilver, (See Fine Chemical Prices)	
Palladium	oz. — — 120.00
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit	
Wolframite, Chinese	6.50 — 7.00
Bolivian	8.00 — 8.50
Scheelite	— — 15.00

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulphate	100 lbs. — — 7.50
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Y., unit	— — 7.50
Bone, 3 and 50, ground, raw, ton	— — 48.00
Cyanamide	unit 4.00 — 4.50
Fish Scrap, dom., dried, 100.00 works	— — 7.25
Nitrate Soda	100 lbs. 3.85 — 3.90
Tankage, high-grade, f.o.b. Chicago	unit — — 8.00
Phosphate Rock— Florida pebble, 68 p.c., ton	— — —
Tennessee, 78-80 p.c., ton	— — 11.00
Potassium muriate, 90 p.c., unit	2.90 — 3.00
Pyrites, furn. size, imptd., unit	— — 1.18

Naval Stores

(Carloads ex-dock)	
*Spirits Turpentine, in bbls., gal.	— — 1.94
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls., gal.	— — 1.60
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	— — 1.59
Pitch, prime	20 lb. bbl. 8.50 — 10.50
Rosins, B	D — — 19.20
E — — 19.25	
F — — 19.30	
G — — 19.35	
H — — 19.40	
I — — 19.45	
K — — 19.50	
M — — 20.55	
N — — 22.25	
WG — — 22.50	
WW — — 23.25	
Tar, kiln-burnt	bbls. — — 24.00
Commercial	— — 14.50

Dyestuffs

COAL-TAR CRUDES	
*Benzol C. P.	gal. .28 — .30
"(90 p.c.)	gal. .25 — .28
*Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97 p.c.	gal. .90 — 1.00
50 p.c.	gal. — — .60
25 p.c.	gal. — — .40
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb. 1.54 — .17
Cresote oil, 25 p.c.	gal. .40 — .45
Dip. oil, 25 p.c.	gal. .40 — .45
*Naphthalene, balls	lb. .09 — .10
*Flake	lb. .08 — .09
*Phenol	lb. .12 — .17
*Export	lb. .19 — .20
Pitch, various grades	ton 14.00 — 18.00
Solvent naphtha, waterwhite, gal.	.22 — .27
Crude heavy	gal. .18 — .20
Toluol, pure	gal. .28 — .32
Commercial, 90 p.c.	gal. .28 — .32
Xylo, pure water white	gal. .40 — .45
Commercial	gal. .30 — .35

INTERMEDIATES

Acid, Anthranilic	lb. 4.00 — 4.50
Acid B	lb. — — 2.25
Acid Broenner's	lb. 1.75 — 1.80
Acid Cleve	lb. 2.00 — 2.15
Acid F (delta acid)	lb. 3.00 — 3.25
*Acid H	lb. 1.65 — 1.75
Acid Metanilic	lb. — — 1.70
Acid Monosulphonic	lb. — — .15
*Acid Naphthonic, Crude	lb. .65 — .75
Refined	lb. 1.00 — 1.10
*Acid Neville & Winther's	lb. 1.85 — 1.90
Acid Phthalic	lb. .55 — .60
Acid Pieric	lb. .25 — .30
Acid Sulphanilic, crude	lb. .30 — .32
Refined	lb. .32 — .35
Acid Tobias	lb. .25 — .28
p-Aminodacetyl amide	lb. 2.00 — 2.2
Aminoazobenzene	lb. 1.15 — 1.20
p-Aminophenol	lb. — — 3.15
Hydrochloride	lb. — — 3.00
Aniline Oil	lb. .34 — .36
Aniline Salt	lb. .44 — .46
Aniline for red	lb. .60 — .65
Anthracene (40 p.c.)	lb. — — .40
Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb. .65 — .70

Anthraquinone	lb. 4.50 — 5.00
Bayer's Salt	lb. 1.05 — 1.10
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	lb. .65 — .75
U.S.P. & F.P.C., see Aromatic Chemicals	

*Benzidine Base

Benzate of Soda, U.S.P.

Benzylchloride, 95-97

Chlorbenzol

Diamidophenol

Dichlorbenzol

Dioxy-naphthalene

Diphenylamine

"G" Salt

Hydrazobenzene

Methylanthraquinone

Monochlorbenzol

Monophenylamine

Naphthalenediamine

o-Naphthol, crude

o-Naphtho-, distilled

Sublimed

Sublimed

Naphthylamine, tech.

Sublimed

Neville & Winther's Acid

m-Nitraniline

p-Nitraniline

o-Nitroacetanilide

Nitrobenzol

Nitrochlorbenzol

Nitromphthalene

p-Nitrophenol

o-Nitrophenol

p-Nitrosodimethylamine

Nitrotoluol

o-Nitrotoluol

p-Pheylendiamine

m-Phenylenediamine

Phthalic Anhydride

Phosgene

"R" Salt

Resorcin, Technical

Small Naphthionate

Schaeffer's Salt

Tetranitromethylaniline

Tolidin

Mix. Tolidine

p-Toluidine

m-Toluenediamine

Xyldine

COAL-TAR COLORS

ACID COLORS:

Black

Blue

Brown

Fuchsin

Orange 11

Orange 111

Red

Scarlet

Violet 10B

Amidine Yellow R.

Alpine Yellow

Alkali Blue, Dom.

Azo Carmine

Azo Yellow

Azo Yellow, green shade

Brilliant Delphine B.S.

Erythrosine

Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.

Fast Red, 6B extra, cont.

Granine

Indigo, conc.

Indigotine, paste

Metanil Yellow

Medium Green

Naphthol Green

Naphthylamine Red

Orange, R. G., contract

Patent Blue, Swiss Type

Ponceau

Scarlet 2R

Tartrazine, Imp.

Uranine

Wool Green S. Swiss

DIRECT COLORS:

Black

Sky Blue

Blue	lb. — — 1.16
Brown	lb. 1.55 — 1.75
Bordeaux	lb. 1.75 — 2.50
Fast Red	lb. 3.50 — 6.00
Fast Yellow	lb. 1.50 — 2.50
Yellow	lb. 2.00 — 4.00
Violet con't	lb. 2.20 — 2.50
Benzopurpurine 10 B.	lb. 3.50 — 4.00
Benzopurpurine 4 B.	lb. 1.80 — 1.90
Chrysophenine, Dom.	lb. — — 2.50
Chrysophenine, Imp.	lb. — — 3.80
Congo Red 4B Type	lb. .90 — 1.00
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb. 5.00 — 5.25
Quaxime Violet	lb. 7.00 — 8.00
Primuline, Dom.	lb. — — 3.00

IL COLORs:

Black	lb. .70 — 1.00
Blue	lb. 1.65 — 2.00
Orange	lb. 1.40 — 1.50
Red III	lb. 1.65 — 2.00
Red IV	lb. 1.80 — 3.50
Scarlet	lb. 1.75 — 2.00
Yellow	lb. 1.70 — 2.00
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb. — — .90

SULPHUR COLORS:

Black	lb. .30 — .40
Blue Dom.	lb. .80 — .90
Brown	lb. .35 — .45
Green	lb. 1.00 — 2.00
Yellow	lb. .90 — 1.00

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright	lb. 7.75 — 9.25
Alizarin, medium	lb. 6.25 — 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb. — — 2.50
Alizarin Orange	lb. — — 1.90
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	lb. 5.00 — 10.00
Alizarin Yellow G.	lb. — — 1.35
Alizarin Yellow R.	lb. — — 1.50
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb. 1.25 — 1.35
Chroms Black, Imp.	lb. 2.20 — 2.50
Chrome Blue	lb. 2.50 — 2.75
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb. 1.50 — 1.70
Chrome Red	lb. — — 2.00

ASIC COLORS:

Auramine O. Dom.	lb. .32 — .33
Auramine OO.	lb. .425 — .45
Bismarck Brown Y	lb. .90 — 1.00
Bismarck Brown R.	lb. 1.20 — 1.30
Brilliant Green Crystals	lb. 6.00 — 7.00
Chrysoidine R	lb. — — 1.00
Chrysoidine V	lb. — — .90
Crystal Violet	lb. 5.00 — 5.25
Emerald Green, Crystals	lb. — — 8.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb. — — .75
Fuchsine Crystals, Dom.	lb. 4.00 — 5.00
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp.	lb. 12.00 — 12.50
Magenta Acid, Dom.	lb. 4.25 — 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imp.	lb. 10.00 — 12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb. — — 4.50
Malachite Green, Powd.	lb. — — 3.50
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb. 2.25 — 3.50
Methyl Violet 6 B.	lb. 2.60 — 2.75
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb. — — .85
Nigrosine, water sol. blue	lb. — — .65
Nigrosine, water sol. blue	lb. — — .90
Phosphine G. Domestic	lb. 7.00 — 10.00
Rhodamine B. ex. con't.	lb. — — 27.00
Valonia, solid, 60 p.c. tan	lb. 5.00 — 6.00
Victoria Blue B.	lb. 5.00 — 5.50
Victoria Blue, base. Dom.	lb. — — 6.00
Victoria Green	lb. 6.00 — 7.00
Victoria Red	lb. 7.00 — 8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb. 7.00 — 8.00

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Anatto, fine	lb. .32 — .33
Seed	lb. .03 — .05
Carmine No. 40.	lb. 5.25 — 5.50
Cochineal	lb. .65 — .80
Jambier, see tanning	lb. — — —
Indigo, Bengal	lb. 2.75 — 3.00
Ouden	lb. 2.25 — 2.25
Guatemala	lb. 2.00 — 2.25
Kurpahs	lb. .90 — 1.10
Madras	lb. .25 — .28
Madder, Dutch	lb. .25 — .40
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb. .35 — .40
Chinese	lb. .34 — .36
Persian Berries	lb. — — —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning	lb. — — —
Turmeric, Madras	lb. .10 — .11
Aleppey	lb. .08 — .09

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb. .06 — .08
Camwood, chips	lb. .18 — .20
Fustic, sticks	ton 30.00 — 35.00
Chips	lb. .05 — .06
Hypernic, chips	lb. .07 — .09
Logwood Sticks	ton 50.00 — 60.00
Chips	lb. .03 — .05

Quercitron, see tanning

Kromeko Blue MB

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DYE EXTRACTS

*Archil, Double	lb.	.17	— .20
Triple	lb.	—	.19
Concentrated	lb.	.23	— .25
Cutch, Mangrove, seen tanning	lb.	.16	— .18
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.12	— .14
Liquid	lb.	.14	— .15
Tablet	lb.	.22	— .25
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—
English	lb.	.22	— .25
Concentrated	lb.	—	—
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.22	— .28
Crystals	lb.	.32	— .40
Extract 42 deg.	lb.	.14	— .164
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.15	— .19
Gall	lb.	.28	— .30
*Hemateine Extract 51 deg.	lb.	.12	— .18
*Crystal	lb.	.25	— .27
Hypernic, liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	—	.24
Indigo, natural	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Extract	lb.	.22	— .26
Indigotine, pure	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
*Logwood, solid	lb.	.21	— .25
*Crystals	lb.	.38	— .35
*51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.14	— .18
Osage Orange, Extract 42 deg.	lb.	.09	— .16
Crystals	lb.	—	.20
Paste	lb.	—	.10
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron, 51 deg.	lb.	.071/4	— .081/4
Powdered, 100 p.c.	lb.	.14	— .18

MISCELLANEOUS DYE STUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Blood, imported	lb.	.65	— .68
Domestic	lb.	.55	— .60
Prussian blue	lb.	.80	— .85
Soluble	lb.	.70	— .80
Spray yolk	lb.	.65	— .70
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.15	— .20
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.12	— .14
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	.12
520-lb. casks	lb.	—	.11
Carload lots	lb.	—	.10

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum	per 100 lbs.	8.00	— 8.50
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs.	7.00	— 8.00
Potato, white or canary	lb.	.12	— .15
Starch, Powd., bags & bblscwt.	lb.	5.25	— 5.75
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbisct.	lb.	5.10	— 5.60
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.071/4	— .08
Imported, duty paid	lb.	.08	— .081/4
Manioc flour, high grade	lb.	.081/4	— .09
Medium grade	lb.	.061/4	— .071/4
Low grade	lb.	.051/4	— .061/4

Tanning Materials

Algarobilla	ton	185.00	— 200.00
Divi Divi	ton	76.00	— 80.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	— 16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	110.00	— 125.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	60.00	— 65.00
Myrobalans	ton	50.00	— 60.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	— 16.00
Ground	ton	—	— 17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	13.00	— 15.00
Ground	ton	27.00	— 28.75
*Sennse, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan.	ton	—	— 95.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan.	ton	—	— 120.00
Velonia Cups	ton	—	—
Beard	ton	—	—
Wattle Bark	ton	—	— 90.00
*Nominal			

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan,	bbis.	.03	— .031/4
Clarified, 25 p.c. ton, bbis.	lb.	—	.031/4
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	—
Clarified	lb.	—	—
Gambier, 25 p. c. tan.	lb.	.17	— .18
Common	lb.	.09	— .11
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.18	— .20
Cubes, Java	lb.	.14	— .16
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.05	— .051/4
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.041/4	— .041/4
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	.061/4	— .061/4
Mangrove, 35 p.c. tan.	lb.	.09	— .10
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.08	— .10
Muskego, 25-30 p.c. tan,	lb.	.011/4	— .011/4
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	Nominal	—
Myrobalans, liq., 25-25 p.c. tan.	lb.	Nominal	—
*Solid, 50 p.c. tar	lb.	—	—
Oak Bark, liquid, 25-25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.051/4	—
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan.	lb.	.071/4	—
*35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	.061/4	—
*35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.071/4	—
*Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.12	—
*Clarified	lb.	—	—
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan,	lb.	.011/4	— .011/4
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	Nominal	—
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.061/4	— .061/4
Valoni, solid, 65 p.c. tan.	lb.	Nominal	—

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	—	— .20
Cases	lb.	—	— .21
No. 3	lb.	—	— .181/4
China Wood Oil, bbis.	lb.	—	— .25
Coconut, Dom., Ceylon, bbis.	lb.	—	— .191/2
Tanks	lb.	—	— .201/2
Cochin, bbis, bbis, Dom.	lb.	—	— .20
*Tanks	lb.	—	— .20
Manila, tanks, coast	lb.	—	— .171/2
Edible	lb.	—	— .22
Corn, refined, bbis.	lb.	.22	— .23
Crude, Tanks	lb.	.18	— .181/2
Barrels	lb.	.19	— .20

Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b.	lb.	.191/4	— .191/4
milks, in tanks	lb.	.211/4	— .211/4
Summer, yel., prim., bbl.	lb.	.211/4	— .211/4
White	lb.	.241/4	— .241/4
Winter, yellow	lb.	.231/4	— .25
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	—	— .17
5 barrel lots	gal.	—	— .18
Botted, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— .183
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— .194
*Olive, denatured	gal.	.28	— .30
Edible	gal.	.315	— .32
Foots	lb.	.211/2	— .22
Palm, Lagos, casks	lb.	.161/2	— .17
Benin	lb.	.16	— .17
Niger	lb.	.151/2	— .16
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.181/4	— .181/4
*Imported	lb.	—	—
Peanut Oil, refined	lb.	.27	— .28
*Crude, f.o.b. mills	lb.	.24	— .24
Oriental, coast, tanks	lb.	.211/2	— .22
Poppy Seed	gal.	.275	— .30
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbl.	gal.	.160	— .162
*Blown	gal.	—	— .165
*Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	—	— .250
*Imported	gal.	—	—

GREASES, LARDS, TALLows

(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	.161/4	— .17
Yellow	lb.	.121/2	— .131/2
House	lb.	.121/2	— .13
Grease, Brown	lb.	.08	— .10
Lard City	lb.	—	— .23
Compound	lb.	—	— .25
Stearine, lard	lb.	—	— .32
Oleo	lb.	.201/2	— .21
Tallow, edible	lb.	.19	— .20
City, Special	lb.	—	— .15
(Chicago Markets)			
Tallow, edible	lb.	.19	— .191/2
City Fancy	lb.	.18	— .181/2
Prime Packers	lb.	.171/4	— .171/4
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.161/4	— .17
"A" White	lb.	.161/4	— .161/4
"B" White	lb.	.161/4	— .161/4
Yellow	lb.	.151/2	— .16
Brown	lb.	.14	— .141/4
Bone	lb.	.12	— .121/2
House	lb.	.141/2	— .15
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	.21	— .22
Lard, city steam.	lb.	.21	— .23

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas..	ton	—	— 54.50
*Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	ton	—	— 56.00
Columbia	ton	—	— 53.09
New Orleans	ton	—	—
*Corn Cake	short ton	—	—
Meal	short ton	—	—
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	—	— 72.50
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	— 75.00
*Nominal			— 80.00

A Government investigation of working conditions at Niagara Falls plants, manufacturing chemicals, gases, electrodes and alloys, recently made, showed that laborers were frequently exposed to poisonous fumes and gases. As a result of the survey, industrial hygiene engineers have devised means of removing dust from the air and minimizing hazards from fumes and poisonous gases, and the Niagara Falls factory management immediately put them into use.

Advices from Vancouver, B. C., say that the Leverhulme interests of England have purchased a strip of water frontage on Burrard Inlet on which a factory and wharves will be erected. The site is on the Vancouver side of the harbor and has railway connections with the Canadian Pacific Railway main line. It is understood the cost was \$200,000. F. T. Schooley, Vancouver manager for the Leverhulme interests, stated the factory would be one of the largest in Canada.

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Chlorides	None
Chlorine	None
Sulphur	None
Benzoin Acid	None
Phthalic Acid	None
Ash	0.03%
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- ALBUMEN**—112 cts., O. J. Weeks & Co., Shanghai; 112 cts., East Asiatic Co., Ltd., Shanghai
- ALMONDS—BITTER**, 107 bgs., Fantini & Laterraca, Naples; 500 bgs., F. N. Giavali, Alicante; 39 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada; Alicante; 100 bgs., J. B. Moores & Co., Naples; 100 bgs., V. Marrone & Co., Naples; 50 bgs., British Bank of South America, Palermo; 400 bgs., London & Liverpool Bank of Commerce, Naples; 1,000 bgs., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Naples; 150 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Naples; 150 bgs., Imperial Bank of Canada, Naples; 73 bgs., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Naples; 50 bgs., Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Naples; 244 bgs., American Express Co., Naples; 200 bgs., Grace Bros. & Co., Palermo; **SWEET**, 25 cts., H. P. Winter & Co., Alicante; 727 cts., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Alicante; 250 cts., Guaranty Trust Co., Alicante; 240 bgs., Aquatin, Nichols & Co., Alicante; 500 bgs., T. M. Duche & Sons, Alicante; 300 bgs., Irving National Bank, Alicante
- AMIDE**—100 cks., Rhoda Chemical Co., Marseilles
- AMMONIUM CARBONATE**—15 cks., J. L. & D. S. Riker, Liverpool
- ANTHRAZENE**—21 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Hull
- ARGOLIS**—18 cks., Tartar Chemical Works, Leghorn; 46 cks., Tartar Chemical Works, Naples
- ARSENIC**—666 bbls., American Metal Co., Tampico
- BALSAM COPAIBA**—50 cts., Gustave Amstink & Co., Porto Colombia
- BARK—Cinchona**, 26 bbls., Schieffelin & Co., London
- BEANS—CASTOR**, 4,000 bgs., 2,000 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Santos; 130 bgs., J. L. Hachtman & Co., Port de Palix; **COCOA**, 850 bgs., Oelrichs & Co., Pernambuco; 1,500 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Pernambuco; 2,500 bgs., Irving National Bank, Pernambuco; 2,000 bgs., D. O'Day & Sons, Pernambuco; 1,975 bgs., National City Bank, Pernambuco; 100 bgs., George Lueders & Co., Marseilles; 2,000 bgs., F. G. Alden, Marseilles; 1,000 bgs., 3,800 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; 58 bgs., Lyon & Co., Jeremie; 25 bgs., C. B. Richard & Co., Jeremie; 121 bgs., Leon Israel & Bros., Jeremie; 40 bgs., Gillespie Bros. & Co., Jeremie; 3,500 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Jeremie; 24 bgs., Melchior, Armstrong & Dessau Port Au Prince; 15 bgs., J. L. Hachtman & Co., Cape Haytien; 50 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Kingston; 250 bgs., Mercantile Bank of America, Inc., Carapano; 300 bgs., Graham Hinckley & Co., Carapano; 44 bgs., Ultramarine Corporation, Porto Cabello; 50 bgs., H. O. Wilbur & Sons, Porto Cabello; 20 bgs., De Sola Bros. & Pardo, Porto Cabello; 250 bgs., Mercantile Bank of America, Inc., Porto Cabello; 350 bgs., H. E. Botzow, Porto Cabello; 28 bgs., R. F. Downing & Co., Porto Cabello; 313 bgs., H. E. Botzow, Porto Cabello; 100 bgs., J. Aron & Co., Inc., Porto Colombia; 3,000 bgs., Michelen & Co., Inc., Porto Colombia; 170 bgs., H. O. Wilbur & Sons, Santiago; 994 bgs., F. E. Childs & Co., Liverpool; 299 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; 8450 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Rangoon; **VANILLA**, 91 cts., Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles; 189 cts., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; 4 cts., Thurston & Braithwaite, Tampico; 4 cts., Graham Hinckley & Co., Tampico
- BERRIES—JUNIPER**, 85 bgs., 85 bgs., 100 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Leghorn
- CAMPHOR—CRUDE**, 143 cts., F. W. Frost & Co., Hongkong; **REFINED**, 25 cts., Eastmost Kilbourn, Hongkong
- CHEMICAL—Miscellaneous**, 2,598 cts., Roessler & Hasslacher Co., Hamburg
- CITRON PEEL**—162 1/2 pipes, Smith & Schipper, Messina; 44 1/2 pipes, Chase National
- BANK, MESSINA**
- COPRA**—77 bgs., Franklin Baker Co., Kingston; 39 bgs., Mercantile Bank of America, Inc., Porto Cabello
- CUTTLEFISH BONE**—20 lbs., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles
- DIVI-DIVI**—245 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Kingston; 502 bgs., American Trading Co., Curacao; 6,956 bgs., Curacao Trading Co., Curacao; 3,112 bgs., Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao; 1,130 bgs., National City Bank, Curacao; 717 bgs., 87 bgs., Federal Export Corporation, Curacao; 1,000 bgs., Suzarte & Whitney, Maracaibo; 776 bgs., C. F. Hernandez Sons & Co., Maracaibo
- DRUGS—Miscellaneous**, 13 cts., E. Fougera & Co., Havre; 1 cts., Equitable Trust Co., Havre; 1 cts., S. Rosenblatt, Havre
- DYESTUFFS—Aniline** **COLORS**, 2 packages, New York Color & Chemical Co., Havre; 2 cylinders, W. F. Sykes & Co., 5 cylinders, Heller & Merz Co., Havre; 30 cylinders, Aniline Dyes & Chemical Co., Havre; 16 cylinders, M. F. Bredt & Co., Havre; 13 cylinders, E. M. Thayer & Co., Havre; 32 cylinders, A. Klipstein & Co., Havre; 8 cylinders, American Dyewood Co., Havre; **Aniline Yellow**, 4 cts., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; **LOGWOOD**, 1 lot, W. Schall & Co., Jerome
- EXTRACT, LOGWOOD**—154 bbls., Hayti Manufacturing Corporation, Cape Hayti
- FLOWERS—Chamomile**, 8 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Leghorn; **Violet**, 3 cts., Schieffelin & Co., Leghorn
- FRUIT SALT**—100 cts., Magnus, Mabes & Reynard, London; 100 cts., 210 cts., Brown Bros. & Co., London
- GAMBoge**—4 cts., S. B. Penick & Co., London
- GELATIN—POWDERED**, 100 bgs., Milligan & Higgins Gelatine Co., Rotterdam; 3 cts., J. Brandt Bros., Havre; 1 cts., H. W. Goldsmith, Havre
- GLYCERIN**—52 drums, H. J. Baker & Co., Buenos Aires
- GUM TRAGACANTH**, 80 bgs., 100 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London
- HERBS—Medicinal, Miscellaneous**, 16 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; 23 bgs., 42 bgs., 13 bgs., 12 bgs., 115 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Leghorn
- HOPS**—100 bgs., M. Scudate, Palermo
- ICELAND MOSS**—2 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Leghorn
- IRON OXIDE**—22 cks., Red Hand Composition Co., Liverpool; 41 cts., Reichard & Coulston, Liverpool
- KOLA NUTS**—25 bbls., New York & West India Trading Corporation, Klagston
- LEAVES—Laurel**, 98 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Leghorn; **MARJORAM**, 100 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; **Medicinal, Miscellaneous**, 18 bgs., Peek & Velsor, Marseilles; 44 cts., 95 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles
- LEECHES**—4 tubs, G. Terregressa, Naples; 15 tubs, Lunham & Moore, Naples
- LICORICE PASTE**—5 cts., C. L. Hulsking, Inc., Naples
- MAGNESIUM**—4 cts., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 22 cts., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Rotterdam
- MEDICINES—Miscellaneous**, 2 cts., Thomas Nevin, London
- MERCURY**—100 iron cks., Christensen, Hanify & Weatherwax, Genoa; 100 drums, American Trading Co., Genoa; 100 bottles, Ocean Commercial Corporation, Genoa; 200 bottles, National City Bank, Genoa; 13 flasks, W. Schall & Co., Tampico
- MUSK—Artificial**, 2 cts., Cl. Morana, Marseilles
- MYROBALANS**—16,380 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Rangoon
- NAPHTHALENE**—14 cts., Earl Wood, Inc., Glasgow
- OILS—Linseed**, 1 csk., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 40 bbls., Hudson Oil Co., Hull; 198 bbls., Bech, Van Slenen & Co., Hull; 2,792 bbls., American Linseed Co., Hull; 224 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Hull; 910 bbls., Gozen & Van Rossem, Rotterdam; **Olive**, 350 cts., Tribuno & Garrish, Genoa; 70 cts., A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles; 150 cts., Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Genoa; 30 cts., Guaranty Trust Co., Genoa; 330 cts., Southerland International Dispatch, Genoa; 210 cts., Panama Railway Co., Marseilles; **Palm**, 38 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Hull;
- Peanut**, 1,000 cts., E. Bolsevain & Co., Inc., Hongkong; **Rape**, 70 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Hull
- OILS, ESSENTIAL**—**Aniseed**, 350 cts., Brown Bros. & Co., Hongkong; **Bergamot**, 10 1/4 cts., Atlantic National Bank, Messina; 40 cts., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Messina; 25 cts., Brown Bros. & Co., Hongkong; **Juniper**, 5 cts., C. W. Spashawk, London; **Lemon**, 22 cts., Brown Bros. & Co., London; **Lemon-grass**, 33 cts., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; **Linalo**, 1 cts., Brown Bros. & Co., Tampico; **Miscellaneous**, 175 cts., Brown Bros. & Co., Messina; **Orange**, 1 cts., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 20 cts., Colonial Bank of London, Kingston; 85 1/4 cts., 1 cts., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Messina; 31 cts., Colonial Bank, Kingston; 4 cts., New York & West India Trading Corporation, Kingston; 50 1/4 cts., W. J. Bush & Co., Messina; **Rhodium**, 1 cts., P. Lorillard & Co., London; **Sandalwood**, 12 cts., Rockhill & Vietor, London; 3 cts., Magnus, Mabes & Reynard, London; **Ylang-Ylang**, 19 cts., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles
- PERFUMERY—Miscellaneous**, 2 cts., F. R. Arnold & Co., London; 8 cts., Bernard Judea & Co., Marseilles; 3 cts., Bernard Judea & Co., Marseilles; 10 cts., 5 cts., 24 cts., Cl. Morana, Marseilles; 1 cts., E. Marks & Co., Marseilles; 47 cts., A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles; 75 cts., Ungerer & Co., Marseilles; 25 cts., Elson & Brewer, Marseilles; 50 1/4 cts., National City Bank, Palermo; 9 cts., Dodge & Olcott Co., Havre; 9 cts., Roger & Gallet, Havre; 179 cts., A. H. Smith & Co., Havre; 20 cts., F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre; 6 cts., Benjamin E. Levy, Havre; 9 cts., Downing & Co., Havre; 40 cts., A. H. Smith & Co., Havre; 1 cts., Wagner Bros. & Co., Havre; 8 cts., E. Utard, Havre; 1 cts., T. D. Downing & Co., Havre; 4 cts., Stern Bros., Havre; 30 cts., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Palermo; 2 cts., R. F. Downing & Co., Alicante; 22 cts., Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles; 1 cts., P. Schulzeberg, Marseilles; 3 cts., American Express Co., Marseilles; 4 cts., Delphi Products Co., Marseilles; 8 cts., Rockhill & Vietor, Marseilles; 25 cts., George Lueders & Co., Marseilles; 3 cts., Delphi Products Co., Marseilles; 101 cts., Farmers Loan & Trust Co., Messina; 50 1/4 cts., Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co., Messina; 200 1/4 cts., 100 1/4 cts., 23 1/4 cts., Brown Bros. & Co., Messina
- POTASH—Caustic, Hydrated**, 50 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam
- POTASSIUM SALTS—Bromide**, 10 cts., Leon, Israel & Bros., Hamburg; **Cyanide**, 23 cts., Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam
- ROOTS—Althea**, 20 bgs., McLaughlin, Gormley & King Co., Genoa; **Arrow**, 25 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., London; **Canagria**, .92 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Tampico; **Cochinchina**, 4 bgs., Schieffelin & Co., London; **Colombia**, 13 bgs., J. L. Hopkins & Co., London; **Ipecac**, 20 bgs., H. P. Finlay & Co., Rio de Janeiro; **Jatap**, 13 bgs., Morasal Co., Tampico; **Licorice**, 615 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Alicante; **Medicinal, Miscellaneous**, 7 bgs., R. Hilliers Sons & Co., London; **Orris**, 14 bgs., 1 cts., McKesson & Robbins, Leghorn; 13 bgs., Schieffelin & Co., Leghorn; 13 bgs., J. Schoeniger, Leghorn; 73 bgs., 35 bgs., 12 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Leghorn; **Sarsaparilla**, 24 bgs., H. Marguardt & Co., Tampico; 6 bgs., C. Ruiz & Co., Tampico; **Valerian**, 2 bgs., S. B. Penick & Co., London
- SAFFRON**—18 cts., Southerland International Dispatch, Genoa
- SAL-AMMONIAC**—2 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., London
- SEED—Cardamom**, 7 cts., Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., London; **Linseed**, 14,342 bgs., 3,965 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Buenos Aires; **Medicinal, Miscellaneous**, 180 bgs., 505 bgs., 300 bgs., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Genoa; 294 bgs., Banco Comercial Italiano, Genoa; 200 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; **Mustard**, 225 bgs., International Banking Corporation, Rotterdam
- SOAP—Castile**, 300 bxs., Lazar Freres, Leghorn
- SODIUM SALTS—Cacodylate**, 2 cts., Neth & Mackay, London; **Hydrosulphite**, 4 kegs, 5 kegs, Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; 23 kegs, Lazar, Godchaux & Co., Glasgow; **Prussiate**, 26 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; 45 cks., National City Bank,



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Liverpool; Yellow, 122 casks., Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam; 22 bbls., National City Bank, Liverpool.
SPICES—*Capaicum*, 1 bbl., McLaughlin, Gormley & King Co.; *Cassia*, 1,000 lbs., F. W. Frost & Co., Hongkong; 50 cts., Franz, Lakan & Co., Hongkong; 500 lbs., Mendelsohn & Co., Hongkong; *Cloves*, 100 lbs., Equitable Trust Co., Havre; *Ginger*, 94 bags, R. Del Castillo & Co., Kingston; 131 bags, Huth, Gillespie & Co., Inc., 100 bags, Hickney & Paar Spice Co., Kingston; 200 bags, United Fruit Co., Kingston; 10 casks, Schultz & Ruckgaber, Hongkong; 250 cts., Imperial Bank of Canada, Hongkong; 50 casks., Bankers Trust Co., Hongkong; 75

casks., East River National Bank, Hongkong; 50 casks., Franz, Lakan & Co., Hongkong; 100 casks., W. R. Grace & Co., Hongkong; *Pepper, Red*, 14 cts., Brown Bros. & Co., London; *Pimento*, 10 casks., E. E. Marks & Co., Alicante; 25 casks., Manuel Caragol & Son, Alicante; 500 casks., Union Commercial of South America, Alicante, 200 bags., Colonial Bank of London, Kingston; 35 bags., Colonial Bank, Porto Colombia.
SPONGES—12 bags., P. Migilis, Piraeus
TALC—100 bags., Kountze Bros., Genoa
TARTAR—160 bags., Tarter Chemical Works, Marseilles; 360 bags., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles; 242 bags., National Bank of South Africa, Ltd., Marseilles; 60 casks.,

London & Liverpool Bank of Commerce, Naples
WATER-MINERAL, 2 cts., E. Cerutti, Genoa; *Orange*, 2 casks., Elson & Brewer, Marseilles; 2 cts., J. Manheimer, Marseilles; *Rose*, 3 casks., J. Manheimer, Marseilles
WAX-BEAR, 2 cts., Sugar Products Co., Jerez; 104 bags., Schmoll, Fils & Co., Santiago; 1 bbl., Capital Export Co., Nuevitas; 1 bg., H. Lichtenberg, Nuevitas; *Carnauba*, 23 bags., P. S. Nicholson & Co., Rio de Janeiro; 138 bags., Lawrence, Johnson & Co., Pernambuco; 31 bags., Winter, Ross & Co., Pernambuco
WINE LEES—245 baskets, Tartar Chemical Works, Messina

CHICAGO DRUG TRADE BANQUET

The Wholesale Drug and Allied Trades of Chicago include analytical, bacteriological and dental laboratories; chemical, scientific and therapeutic apparatus manufacturers, dealers and makers of drugs, chemicals, medicinal apparatus, oils, paints, varnishes, perfumes, toilet articles, druggists' sundries, physicians', hospital and dental supplies, soda fountains and supplies, and surgical instruments. In arranging for the recent dinner at the Hotel La Salle, the following committee took active charge of preparations: Dr. C. H. Searle, chairman; Dr. A. W. Hobart, treasurer; H. C. Arms, vice-chairman; W. P. Trebilcock, secretary. Other members of the committee were:

A. S. Adams
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 W. W. Baldwin
 M. L. Barrett
 Frank A. Blair
 C. W. Brown
 James B. Day
 E. L. Drach
 H. C. Ellis
 L. J. Freundt
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 Dr. C. H. Searle
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 Armour & Co.
 Horlick's Malted Milk
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 Victor Chemical Works
 Krems & Co.
 Bauer & Black
 Sharp & Dohme
 F. Z. Woods Co.
 Dodge & Olcott Co.
 Fuller-Morrison Co.
 Emerson Drug Co.
 Chas. Pfizer & Co.
 G. D. Searle & Co.
 Eucamphine Co.
 Roessler & Hasslacher
 Robt. Stevenson & Co.
 Coca-Cola Company
 Armstrong Cork Co.
 Peter Van Schaack & Sons
 Eli Lilly & Co.
 Rockhill & Vietor Co.
 Fritzsch Bros.

The Mahoney & Hoban Commission Co., brokers in fertilizer materials and chemicals, has an office at 7 Pine street, New York. Daniel J. Mahoney has been identified with the George F. Taylor Commission Co. for fifteen years and was vice-president of the New Jersey Fertilizer and Chemical Co. Michael R. Hoban was in the banking business for several years and afterwards in the fertilizer and chemical industry.

New Incorporations

Dearborn Color and Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital \$25,000. J. C. Millard, C. J. Colville, F. Pye, 969 Forest ave., New York.

Lambert Chemical Co., Dover, Del., capital \$30,000. George V. Reilly, Robert K. Thistle, Harry G. Hand, New York.

A. E. Spencer Products Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., capital \$200,000. Chemicals and dyes. A. E. and D. P. Spencer, C. V. O'Connor, Buffalo.

National Ferrite Co., Oyster Bay, L. I., capital \$150,000. To make paints. M. S. Mattuck, H. Siefke, Jr., S. Miller, 61 Broadway, New York.

Trenton Metallurgical Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$10,000,000. To deal in petroleum products. T. L. Croteau, C. H. Blaske, S. E. Dill, incorporators for a Wilmington trust company.

United Serum Co., Dover, Del., capital \$1,000,000. For the preparation of serums. T. L. Croteau, C. H. Blaske, S. E. Dill, Wilmington, Del.

I. W. Irwin Laboratories, Manhattan, capital \$5,000. Drugs and chemicals. N. G. Goldberger, W. A. Cornelius, I. W. Lyon, 133 West 44th st., New York.

Jolie, Manhattan, capital \$5,000. To make soaps and perfumes. J. A. Michel, F. P. Price, S. Greenwald, 38 Park Row.

Azote Chemical Works, Manhattan, capital \$10,000. M. Schloesser, S. Baer, S. Oliphant, 111 Dean st., Brooklyn.

Alcohol Products Corporation, Bronx, capital \$15,000. Alcohol for medicinal and industrial purposes. S. B. Kalden, I. Jettinger, J. Jackson, 144 East Houston st., New York.

Crown Aluminum Mfg. Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$300,000. To manufacture sodium and potassium. Samuel B. Howard, Robert K. Thistle, George V. Reilly, New York.

Change of Name—Metro Color and Chemical Works, Bronx, N. Y., to Garfield Aniline Works.

Capital Increases—Re-Be Soap Co., Manhattan, from \$25,000 to \$750,000.

A plant costing \$100,000 for the manufacture of livestock remedies will be erected this year in Sioux Falls, S. Dak., by the Dakota Chemical Company, according to C. H. Staggs, president of the company. Chas D. Symms is vice-president, and the other members of the board of directors are E. C. Olson and Thomas McKinnon.

W. R. Sturges has been appointed representative of Hummel and Robinson, 26 Cortlandt street, New York, to cover Southern territory for the sale of dry colors and chemicals. Mr. Sturges has been connected with Rechard-Coulston, formerly J. W. Coulston, for seven years.

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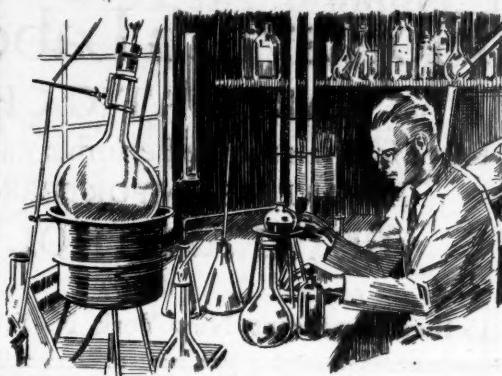
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